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THE WRECKED ATLANTIC

Personal Narratives—The Hatches Battened Down on Women and Children—Inhuman Conduct of the Crew.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 5, 1873.—The story of the non-contemporaneous, but are the points of the only (to-night) Hall to-day, is a terrible one. Properly arranged, as evidence to the coroner, and mass of testimony to prove that the ill-starred Atlantic sailed from Liverpool short of coal and provisions. All statements go to show that she had been but a few days out when the supply of coal fed to the engine was diminished, so that from 250 miles the star day, the ship's fuel fell off to 75 on the 31st.

THE CAPTAIN'S BEHAVIOR.

On Sunday, last one of the cabin passengers who had been drinking with the Captain, came into the saloon room saying, "We are in bad luck, we have only 125 tons of coal left and but two days' provisions." It was not until noon on the following day that Capt. Williams, having run west of Halifax, turned, and some angle and made for that port. With every opportunity to satisfy himself of his position on the ocean he was within twelve hours, a full half degree back of latitude and constitute wrong in his calculations. A stray question from a passenger, asking if he intended putting in to Halifax, was answered with, "You'll know when we get there." Then, at 3 o'clock in the morning, with clear sky, came an awful crash, the ship striking with her bow on the rock within 300 yards of a rock-bound coast.

THE SHIP'S OFFICERS AND CREW.

There were but three heroes among all the ship's crew—Brady, the Third Officer, Speakman, and Owen, Quartermasters, who succeeded in getting to a rock, though in making the attempt they had hardly an even chance for their lives. What did the crew? Why, many of them pushed the passengers aside, took to the boats themselves, and went down where they swamped. One of them, a boatswain, was rescued by William Hays, and rushed to the stern, where he found his prosecuter's chest unfastened it open; others got some food and liquor from the ship, and while the poor unfortunates by their side were starving, drove them off with blows and curses. One of them, with a sharp rock, broke off Mrs. Fisher's finger to get a wedding ring. One of the worst of these ghouls was a man, who, when reprimanded by the Captain on board the ship, doubled up his fist in presence of the Captain, First Officer, and two or three passengers, and said, "Don't you dare to touch me; if you do there will be trouble."

THE CAPTAIN ABANDONS THE SHIP AND HIS PASSENGERS.

The Captain fastened himself to the rigging, and he refused the passengers to do, and left the poop where alone were still safety from danger.

THE HATCHES FASTENED DOWN ON THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The horror of horrors, to describe which words mean weak and paralyze, was the awful fate of the women and children. There were 300 women and children on board, no less than fifty of the latter being under two years of age. *When the shock came, the hatches were fastened down, and the poor creatures left to die with their only door of possible escape closed against them by human hands.* The men burst open the hatches to the compartments, and rushed out before they could be stopped; but the women could not help themselves, and were doomed to inevitable death. Such a statement should not be made without due authority, but I cannot doubt that the fact was as I have stated, terrible as it is. Many stories can be told of the suffering caused by this awful crime.

CONVERSATION OF THE SAVED TO PORTLAND.

I can do no better than take the statement of a few of the passengers who have not heretofore been interviewed, selected at random from the list of the survivors who reached Portland by the Falmouth, as I telegraphed you this morning. They were well treated on that steamer, and everything possible done for them, although the steerage passengers had to put up with mattresses laid between decks. On arriving at the railroad wharf, Portland, at 1¾ o'clock this morning, the train which was to convey them to this city was waiting, and they were speedily passed on, being provided with tickets as they left the steamer. There were but five cabin passengers on board, S. W. Vick, of Vick & McLane, Wilmington, N. C.; Henry Hirzel, of Switzerland; Simeon Camacho, of New-York; James Brown, of Manchester, England, and B. B. Richmond, of Detroit. The other 207 all came in the steerage. They soon turned all the cats except the last into smoking-cars, pulled out their short pipes, stowed away their loaves in the baggage racks, and began to make themselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

AN UNFORTUNATE ITALIAN.

Simeon Camacho, No. 305 Broadway, New-York, an Italian, returning home to his wife and children after a two years' absence in Europe, is a gentleman of culture and intelligence. He has been unfortunate on the ocean before, having been a passenger on the Pereire when the first disaster happened to the French line. The Pereire was so badly smashed by a severe storm that leaks had to be stopped up with mattresses, and the cabin roof propped up, and the steamer put back to Havre in this condition. Mr. Camacho felt not a little agrieved to think that he had gone as far as Liverpool without engaging his passage, and when at last he had taken his passage on the Atlantic, he found he might have had the company of a personal friend on the Algeria, or got excellent accomodations on the City of Montreal, both of them ready to sail within the same twelve hours. His second disappointment was when he became aware for the first time, when two days out, that there were steerage passengers on board.

SHORT OF COAL AND PROVISIONS—THE LOG.

It soon became evident the steamer was both short of coal and provisions. The Captain began economizing his coal when they had been but three days out, and the log showed the following daily decrease in the rate of progress: March 21, 294 miles; 22d, 300; 24th, 294; 25th, 196; 26th, 113. At about noon on Monday, it being a perfectly clear day, the Captain announced his intention of putting into Halifax for coal, as they had only 125 tons of coal in the bunkers, and still had over 600 or 700 miles to go. He then changed his course, having gone so far west of Halifax that he had to come about at an acute angle, and sail almost due north. Had he made up his mind in season, he might have saved 100 miles of sailing, and gone into Halifax along the smooth coast to the eastward of the harbor.

MR. CAMACHO'S STATEMENT.

When the vessel struck, said Mr. Camacho, I was sound asleep, but was awakened by the sound of the propeller buzzing through the empty air. I rushed to the gangway, and found it closed. Then I went back to my state-room, put on the clothes I am wearing, (an old thin coat, vest and Scotch cap, over a dark woolen shirt,) and took out my stocking in which every night I put my watch, knife, keys and money. Then I went up the rear companion-way and attempted to gain the bulwarks. As I was going up I saw three ladies in their night dresses, with no hope of escape. Finding I could not get on to the bulwarks I did as I heard the Captain direct us to do—I clung to the rigging. There I became calmer and collar until both my feet and hands were frozen stiff, and the only thing that kept me awake was the consciousness that I should die if I should permit myself to drop asleep for a moment. I went off in the boat in the morning, and it seemed the happiest moment in my life when I reached the deck of the Delta. I was urged to stay in Halifax, mortification having set in in my foot, but Mr. Camacho continued, it won't mortify any faster on the road than at Halifax, and if I am going to die I want to see my wife and children first.

Mr. Camacho's right leg was bare of skin in long patches, where he had kept moving on the ropes to prevent his falling asleep. His hands, too, had the flesh worn off in many places. Mr. Camacho went home by the day train to-day, and is ere this with his family.

MR. S. W. VICK'S STATEMENT.

Mr. S. W. Vick, of Vick & McLane, Wilmington, N. C., gave very courteous answers to the inquiries of your correspondent, and made a very clear statement of the disaster and incidents coming under his personal notice. He was on his bed when the vessel struck, and was awakened by the shock. He immediately went upon deck, where the excitement was at its height. It was only a few seconds before the steamer careened over and partially filled with water. He thinks at least 300 persons perished in five minutes after the steamer struck. He went aft first, and then forward into the rigging, where, with others, he remained at least eight hours. The officers seemed to be competent, and acted with gallantry. He had nothing to say against them, but the sailors behaved inhumanly. They did not try to save any one, but crowded into the boats and prevented passengers from getting in, and some of the more heartless rifled the pockets of the dead of their money, and them persons of jewelry. There were few cabin passengers, comparatively, and after the first two days their intercourse became familiar and home-like.

THE FATE OF MR. WELLINGTON.

Mr. Vick knew Mr. W. R. Wellington, of this city, very well. They became acquainted early on the journey, though Mr. Wellington seemed to prefer to be alone, with his books. He was a great reader, and would sit for hours pouring over some interesting book without speaking or being spoken to. He took a great deal of pride in a large history of Rome, elegantly printed and bound, and elaborately illustrated with engravings, which he had procured while abroad. Early in the morning he was very lively and talkative at times, but during the third of the 30th and 31th he had a severe siege of seasickness and afterward appeared to wish to be left alone. Mr. Vick and Mr. Richmond both saw Mr. Wellington early in the evening previous to the disaster, but did not see him on deck during the excitement after the shock. Several gentlemen who knew him by sight were questioned in like manner and gave the same response. Mr. Wellington's state-room was on the side of the steamer that careened over soon after the shock, and there is but one inference to be drawn, that he was drowned in his bed, or while trying to make his escape.

THE FAMILIES OF PRICE AND FISHER.

Mr. Price and Miss Barker, of New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, of Vermont, were well known to both Mr. Vick and Mr. Camacho. Mr. Price was a large man, and apparently one of strong will. When he felt the shock he put on some of his clothes and went upon deck. There the excitement and danger completely paralyzed him. His legs tottered beneath him, and he clung to the railing of the steamer for support. Perhaps it was a stroke of heart disease, perhaps a fatal stroke of terror. Be the cause what it may, he was a corpse in less than two minutes after going up on deck. Miss Barker had followed her friend to the deck, but in the excitement became separated from him. When the steamer began to careen over, she attempted to walk to the forward deck. She had proceeded only a few steps when a monster wave passed over the deck, and the struggles of the affrighted woman were ended by her being swept into the sea.

MR. AND MRS. FISHER.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher were admired by all who had made their acquaintance; the affable manners and intelligent conversation of Mr. Fisher, and the beautiful face, splendid form, and elegant dress of Mrs. Fisher were the subjects of frequent conversation among their fellow passengers. They escaped from their state-room to the deck, and thence to the rigging, the husband bravely protecting his wife as best he could. As the excitement increased and the vessel was going down slowly and surely, and the chances of escape grew less and less hopeful with every passing moment, Mrs. Fisher besought her husband to leave her and save himself. With tears in her eyes she begged him to get into one of the boats, but he would not. The crowding of men and woman into the rigging, the numbing of their limbs by the cold, and the exhaustion consequent upon the frequent sweeping over them of the waves proved too much for both the husband and wife. The latter was the first to give up, and, despite her husband's exertions, she was swept into the sea. Powerless in limb and despairing in heart, the husband retained his place a few moments only, yielding to a huge wave that came crashing along with relentless force, and falling into the water within a few feet of the place where his wife disappeared.

SCENES ON BOARD THE WRECK.

The scenes in the rigging were heart-rending to behold and torturing to experience. Men and women were huddled together among the ropes and sails, often resting their bodies upon one or two limbs of some one else. Prayers to Almighty God for deliverance, loud lamentations and confessions of sins, groans of suffering, wails of despair and the commands of the officers, mingled with the roar of the waters and the movements of the crew, who were trying to save themselves. Mr. Vick said Mr. Camacho, Mr. Jugis, a kid-glove dealer of New-York, and himself took refuge in the rigging, but after a brief period the other two were left to mourn the death of Mr. Jugis. They remained there until after 11 o'clock in the forenoon before the first opportunity of escape was offered. Mr. Vick's body had become thoroughly numbed. Mr. Camacho's legs were frozen, and he was on the verge of exhaustion.

SAVED AT LAST.

One by one their companions who had escaped death were taken away into the boats, and at length it was Mr. Camacho's turn to go. Although suffering intensely himself, he positively refused to go then, and insisted that Mr. Vick should take his place, alleging that he could stand the suffering longer and better than Mr. Vick could. Mr. Vick several times refused to accept the proffer, but finally consented. Mr. Camacho speaks in the warmest terms of Mr. Vick's kindness toward him and consideration for his sufferings.

SINGULAR PREMONITIONS OF DANGER.

It is a singular fact that some of the passengers experienced what are now considered as premonitions of the danger which lay in wait for them. Mr. B. B. Richmond, of Detroit, Mich., was one who experienced such sensations. In two or three days after the steamer sailed he began to feel an unaccountable uneasiness, which culminated in the storm which the steamer encountered on the 25th and 26th. After that he did not undress himself when he retired at night, in order, as he said, to be prepared for any emergency. He had his clothes on when awakened from his sleep by the fatal striking of the ship on the rock. He, too, sought refuge in the rigging, and there remained until after 11 o'clock, when the rope reached him, and he was conveyed ashore in the life-boat; and though conscious of all that was said and done, he was so exhausted in body that it required two men to hold him up. His strength did not return for several hours, even with the most careful attention. Mr. Richmond's gloominess was caused by several of his fellow-passengers, and his forebodings were the cause of one or two jests when his back was turned.

AN UNLUCKY NUMBER AT TABLE.

Two days before the disaster, Mr. Price, whose death is related above, came into the dining hall and took his seat at one of the tables, as usual, but immediately afterward, jumped up and seated himself at another, saying that something dreadful was going to happen to them, as they were thirteen at table," and he wouldn't sit there. Some believe that he was simply jesting; others state that he, too, was as nervous after that as Mr. Richmond.

CHANGING THE SHIP'S COURSE.

When the Captain decided to change his course for Halifax, a rumor prevailed on board, and it originated in a remark of one of the responsible officers of the steamer, that the supply of coal was 500 tons short. The report caused not a little excitement on board, which was allayed by the statements of the officer.

ARRIVAL OF THE RESCUED IN BOSTON.

The train reached this city at about 7 o'clock. The station, once-way, and the street immediately in front of it, were packed with a crowd of eager people, the most of whom had no personal interest in the survivors but a morbid curiosity to see a number of suffering human beings. A strong detachment of police kept the crowd at a proper distance, and made way for the army of survivors. The cabin passengers disappeared quickly, taking carriages for other stations or for the hotels. The other 200 were formed into line and marched through Friend-street and Dock-square to Faneuil Hall, followed by the mob. Several in the line recognized acquaintances who had preceded them in their departure from the old country, and the greetings were earnest and sympathetic, while the more favored were quick to proffer aid to the sufferers.

AT FANEUIL HALL.

At Faneuil Hall, a good breakfast was in waiting, provided by the agents of the White Star line, and of this the men partook with evident gusto. But very few visitors were allowed in the hall after the immigrants entered, and these were principally persons whose interest was of the charitable and not of the curious order. The men distributed themselves about the room promiscuously, and were soon at their ease, some with their pipes and others with the remnants of the provisions furnished them en route from Halifax. Here and there a benevolent citizen was seen listening to a story of hardship or bereavement, with groups of Scandinavians, Englishmen, Germans, and Irishmen, surrounding society agents of their respective nationalities, some telling their stories with animation, but all bearing upon their faces the sad expression indicative of the fearful ordeal they had passed through. Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Collector Russell, Alderman Cutler, Ex-Alderman S. C. Cobb, Col. E. O. Shepard, President of the Common Council; Maj. J. H. Chadwick of the Special Committee of Relief, and Col. W. W. Berg of the Scandinavian Society, were early at the Hall to afford all the aid for the unfortunates that was in their power and to receive contributions for the particularly destitute. Many gentlemen, including Faneuil Hall marketmen, came forward promptly with contributions of money which were gratefully acknowledged upon receipt by members of the committee.

LAYING THE TABLES.

In the meantime the caterer's assistants were busily engaged in laying the tables for the dinner ordered by the agents of the White Star line, and the immigrants in parties of four were given opportunities to arrange their toilets (if a hasty face-washing and hair-combing can be termed an arrangement) in the small washroom off the main entrance. This duty completed, the agents of the line called their charges together on the northerly side of the room, and read off the roll of those destined to other places than New York, so that prompt measures could be taken for their early transmission by rail. Each man as he responded was provided with a ticket, which he was directed to display conspicuously in his hat-band.

ACTION OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Relief Committee met in one of the anterooms for organization soon after nine o'clock. Hon. Alexander H. Rice was chosen Chairman; Col. E. O. Shepard, Secretary; Mr. S. C. Cobb, Treasurer; and Edward F. Thayer, Assistant-Treasurer.

Judge Russell stated that as the agents of the railroad and steam-boat lines had fully provided the immigrants with passage-tickets to their destinations, and had also made arrangements for feeding them in transitu, the only relief that seemed to be required at the hands of the citizens of Boston was to furnish several who were destitute of articles of clothing suited to the season with an immediate temporary outfit. He therefore suggested that the stores of the Chardon-street Charity Bureau be drawn upon in the emergency, that institution to be reimbursed from the fund contributed by the benevolent. The suggestion was at once adopted, and a messenger was dispatched to the bureau with a communication to the person in charge. Mr. Cobb announced that he would receive contributions to the fund after the adjournment of the committee, at his office, No. 3 Merchants'-row. The committee voted $150 to furnish luxuries for the dinner ordered by the steam-ship company, and also voted to raise $500 by subscriptions of $10 each, to furnish clothing, which will be received by Mr. Cobb at his office.

PROVIDING CLOTHING.

Upon the return of the messenger from the Charity Home in Chardon-street with a favorable answer from the superintendent, twelve Germans were at once sent to the bureau in charge of an officer, to be fitted with clothing, and other squads followed at intervals for the same purpose. Handkerchiefs were also given to those who were destitute of that necessary article.

Ex-Mayor Lincoln and Major Chadwick were appointed the committee on clothing, and Collector Russell on the extra provision for dinner.

AT TABLE.

At 3 o'clock the five long tables loaded with a substantial repast, including many delicacies that grace more festive boards, were surrounded by the poor fellows, who, without undue ceremony, were invited to partake without reserve.

DESTITUTION OF SOME OF THE PASSENGERS.

Several of the passengers by the ill-fated steamer were booked for Boston, among them a brick-layer, who, with his wife, were attracted here by the knowledge that a great fire had occurred. His wife, after being helped by him to the deck, was swept away. He has been entrazed by a contractor. Major Chadwick also found a stable boy among the passengers, who had no particular destination, and secured his services. Many others, pleased with Boston, have determined to remain here, and applications have been received from several iron companies for Swedish operatives, the majority of whom, however, are destined to permanent homes at the West. John Hunley, the only child saved from the Atlantic, accompanied a member of the committee to the Merchants' Exchange, and other mercantile rooms about State-street, and received many substantial tokens of benevolent interest in his welfare. His autograph was in great demand.

OFF FOR NEW-YORK.

Those of the survivors bound for New-York left as arranged by the Fall River line to-night, and will be due in the City early in the morning. The able-bodied marched from Faneuil Hall through the purest district between Sies of policemen, so that they were not bothered by the crowd which was attracted, and several who were foot-sore and ill from the exposure and sufferings, were carried down to the station in carriages. The number bound to New-York is not so large as expected, as many having received dispatches while in the hall from friends in other cities than in New-York, telling them how to find them, changed their plans, and others decided to remain in this neighborhood, having good places offered them. Some fifteen or twenty were hired in the hall just as they were proposing to go with their mates to New-York. The City Forrester, who has charge of the public squares and parks engaged several, and a number were hired for work at Summer residences on the shore. All went off with money in their pockets, and some sort of fresh clothing about their persons, and full stomachs, and those who smoked with full pipes and an ample reserve of tobacco. The German Consul gave each of the Germans $5 in money, and the Boston residents saw that their countrymen in the company had full pouches.

HONORS TO TWO HEROES.

Just before leaving the hall the crowd gave three times three cheers for Boston, under the lead of the noble fellows Kelly and Hays, who have been accepted by mutual consent as the chiefs of the band. These two men have the stuff of heroes in them. Hays, after he had succeeded in reaching the rock on which the vessel was wrecked, stationed himself there, and assisted one after another to climb upon it of those who came by the line from the boat, and were too exhausted to help themselves, until his hands stiffened with the cold, and his fingers were fixed in a crooked position. Then, using these fingers as one would use a hook, he hauled out several more, and then lost all feeling and power in his hands or fingers, pulled out a half dozen half dead men with his teeth. Kelly was quite as brave, though he did not succeed in rescuing so many as Hays. He it was who saved the life of the boy, about whom so much has been said, and who showed so much forgetfulness of self in his desire to rescue others that he nearly sacrificed his own life more than once. The party were made as comfortable as possible to the ears of the boat line, and provision sufficient for twice their number was provided for their wants on the boats.

THE INVESTIGATION AT HALIFAX.

Statements of the Captain of the Atlantic and The Number of the Lost and Saved.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.—The inquiry ordered by the Dominion Government into the Atlantic disaster commenced to-day, in the Custom-house building, before the Collector, E. M. McDonald. Capt. McKenzie, a ship-master, sat as associate with Mr. McDonald. Hon. S. L. Shannon, Queen's counsel, and H. Blanchard, Queen's counsel, appeared for the Government, and J. N. Ritchie, Queen's counsel, for the captain.

Mr. McDonald, in opening the Court, said the inquiry was to be held under the thirty-eighth chapter of the Dominion act of 1869, and would have the force of an English Board of Trade inquiry. He had not received the commission for the court, but he had received an official telegram stating that it was on its way, and, if all parties would consent, he would go on at once, and rely on the commission being received in good time.

Mr. Ritchie, for the Captain, consented.

Mr. Blanchard said unless there was a full and unequivocal consent, he would object to going on. It might appear when the commission was received that there were special instructions which would require us to begin again.

All parties consented, and the Captain, James A. Williams, was called, sworn, and read the following:

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WILLIAMS.

On the 26th of March the engineer's report showed the coals getting short—we having experienced three days of very severe weather. The coals on board were 320 tons—we being 1,130 miles from Sandy Hook. The speed came down from eight knots per hour, and with a moderate strong breeze to five knots per hour. Hoping that the wind would change favorably, I kept on until the 31st, when our coals were reduced to 127 tons, and the ship distant from Sandy Hook 460 miles—latitude 45° 20', longitude 63° 54'. As the ship by this time was making but seven knots per hour, the wind being at the southwest, the glass falling, and a westerly swell on, I thought the risk too great to keep on, as, in the event of a westerly gale coming up, we might find ourselves shut out of all sources of supply. The Chief Steward also reported the stores short. Fresh provisions enough for the saloon for two days, and but salt for steerage for two days, when all but the bread and rice would be out. At 1 P. M., after receiving the engineer's report, I decided to come here, Sambro Island being then north, 90 east, distant 170 miles. During the afternoon the wind was south southwest with rain. At 8 P. M. the wind veered to west, and the sky was clear and starlight. I several times corrected the course by the polar star. The course steered by the compass was north 24 east, with 7 easterly deviation, which I considered ample allowance for the westerly set, and to lead five miles to the east of Sambro Island. I left my orders on the bridge as to look-outs, which word was passed to the officers relieving at midnight, the second and fourth officers. I corrected the course the last time at 12:20 A. M., when I repeated my caution and orders; I then went into the chart-room and sat down. In about fifteen minutes a Mr. Fisher came in to ask some particulars about the ship, as he was writing to the *Cosmopolitan*, (newspaper.) He stayed about twenty miuutes, and left. My intention was to run on until 3 A. M., then to heave to and await day. At midnight the ship's run was 122 miles, which would place her forty-eight miles south of Sambro; the speed by log at 12:20 being nine knots per hour. The night at this time was cloudy and clear. At 12:40 my servant came up with my cocoa, when he was told not to awake me until 3 A. M., when the Second Officer would call me.

THE SHIP STRIKES.

The first intimation I had of anything, was the ship striking on Mars Rock, or Mars Island, and remaining, keeling slightly to port. The officers were quickly at their stations, accompanied by the quartermasters. The first sea swept away all the port boats and the ship keeling over rapidly soon rendered the starboard boats useless. Every effort was made to send the people forward outside the ship, but terror defeated all our efforts. The Second Officer was in the starboard life-boat. I carried two ladies and placed them with him, and returned for more. Before I got as far as the saloon entrance, finding the ship going over still further, I managed to get hold of the weather-rail and get back to the life-boat. I took the ladies out, and placed them in the main rigging; went back and called to the Second Officer to come out, as the boat would roll over, which she did in a few minutes, carrying with her Mr. Metcalf and from thirty to forty men. Finding that I was of no use there, I returned to the main rigging, and found that the ladies had gone. The Chief Officer, Mr. Firth, got up into the mizzen rigging, where his retreat was soon cut off, and had to remain there until 3 P. M., when the weather and sea moderated with the falling tide, and he was got off.

Mr. Brady, the Third Officer, finding the boats useless, went forward, and with the assistance of Quartermasters Speakman and Owens established communication, with a rope, to a small outlying rock distant from our starboard bow about forty yards. Owens swam first, but failed to get a footing. Speakman then tried and succeeded. A stouter rope was hauled on the rock, along which Mr. Brady passed followed by the oldest of the men. By this time it was 4 A. M. I was at this time in the main rigging trying to get the passengers there collected to make an effort to get forward. Many went, but the larger number, several saloon passengers among them, lay there and died. The Purser was the first to succumb to the intense cold that prevailed. Finding myself of no use there I got along outside the ship to the fore rigging, got the fore sheets and tacks unrove and sent ashore. We now had five ropes to the rock, along which men to the number of 200 passed safely, though nearly exhausted on reaching the rock. Mr. Brady, accompanied by Messrs. Owens, Speakman, and Thomas, now got a line across the inner channel, which was about 100 yards wide and shallow, though with a heavy surf running through. They then went up and gave the alarm, and sent a messenger to Halifax. About fifty got to the larger island by the line, though many were drowned in the attempt, among the number being the Chief Steward, who was drowned by the passengers crowding him down. I, with the Fourth Officer, encouraged as much as I could the people, about 450, who remained on the ship's side, to keep moving and keep from falling asleep. In many cases they gave right up and died, apparently without any pain. Twelve men, seated together, laid down beside me, and, despite all efforts to rouse them, died, and slipped into the sea.

THE FIRST BOAT.

At 5½ A. M., the first boat came, but she was too small to be of any use. [At this point the Captain's feelings overcame him, and it was several minutes before he could proceed.] In about twenty minutes more, the first large boat was launched and proceeded to take the passengers off the small rocks. She was in half an hour followed by two others. I succeeded, fearing the ship would part and slide into deep water, in getting them to take off those from the ship first, and many were saved who, if left there to the last, would have perished from exhaustion. At this time I missed the Fourth Officer and feared he had fallen in, when I saw him on the rocks encouraging and helping another boat along. When all had left but about thirty men, my hands being frozen and my legs stiff, they took me off, the rest following immediately. At 8¼ all the survivors were landed and lodged in a wooden hut belonging to a fisherman named Clancy, who, with his daughters, gave them all they had, made fires, and warmed them. During the day they were drafted off to the various islands about, and billeted among what houses there were there, Mr. Ryan, the Resident Magistrate, filling his house, and the others following his example. No women or children were saved. At 1 P. M. I sent Mr. Brady on to Halifax to give particulars, obtain food and assistance, also to get steamers down early and convey the passengers and crew to Halifax.

THE STEAMER BREAKS UP.

At 5 P. M., the tide having fallen, the steamer broke in two abaft the foremast, falling over till the sea washed completely over her. Her cargo was now washed out. Having no other officer at hand, I detailed the boatswain and eight men to prevent the wreckers, who now swarmed round, from carrying away the saved goods, and set a watch of four men during the night to pick up the bodies of such as might wash ashore. They picked up but five during the night. At daylight the customs authorities came down and took charge. I gave to a Capt. Sheridan provisional authority to employ what labor he required for salvage, with the understanding that the salvage should not be over forty per cent. of the net value; and if this was objected to, to leave it to the arbitration of two Justices of the Peace.

EMBARKATION FOR HALIFAX.

We embarked all our saved, amounting to about 429, in the steamers Lady Head and Delta, and arrived at Halifax at 3 P. M., where Mr. Morrow, the Cunard agent, who had promptly offered us every assistance, had places prepared for all. I have given the Company's carpenter orders to set 200 shells to bury the dead, and an undertaker to attend to the saloon passengers' bodies and the second officer's, as their friends might wish them forwarded. Many bodies had come on shore before I left, some unrecognizable; but I identified Mr. Metcalf, Miss Merritt, Mrs. Fisher, and the chief steward, together with several of the crew. I left the fourth officer and four men at the wreck to identify and take charge of papers, valuables, &c., that might be thrown up.

THE LOST AND SAVED.

I saved 18 saloon passengers, lost 20; saved 416 steerage, lost 527 steerage and crew. But three women were seen—the two I have spoken of, and one who got up beside the chief officer, and died in the rigging with her baby.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE DISASTER.

In reply to questions of his counsel, he added: I was on the bridge up to 12:20 o'clock. Up to midnight it was brilliant starlight; after that, occasional sight of the stars. When I left the bridge, I went into the chart-room, thirty feet abaft the bridge, on the upper deck, within easy call of the officer on deck. I got up at 2 o'clock, looked into the wheel-house, and then lay down for an alarm. In making calculations, I estimated her speed to be eleven knots. She had increased gradually from seven and a half to twelve knots. The Third Officer reported that she had run 122 miles at 12 o'clock. That agreed with my calculations. I expected the ship at 3 o'clock would be eighteen or twenty miles south of Sambro, and to lay by until daylight. I had not my clothes off at all. I had every reason to put confidence in the Second Officer. He had made two voyages in the ship. I always found him a steady, sober man.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Capt. Williams was cross-examined by Mr. Blanchard, and said: I had latitude by observation and by chronometer when I bore up for Halifax. The charts have all been lost. The ship increased her speed after I bore up for Halifax, because we were not then so anxious to economize coal. The speed at 12 o'clock was about twelve knots. I reckoned then we were forty-eight miles off Sambro, then bearing north, five degrees east. I did not shift the course. I considered we would pass five miles east of Sambro ledge. I had never before brought ships into Halifax, or been on the coast; the third officer had been in the harbor twice; none of the other officers had ever been here; I did not use the lead at all in coming to Halifax; I knew we were within soundings north of La Have; I did not sound because the night was clear and Sambro Light should be seen twenty-one miles in clear weather, and in moderate weather fifteen miles; the bridge was thirty-six feet above the level of the sea. I knew I was approaching a two-point bore, and could call him immediately, and under any circumstances to call him not later than 3 o'clock. These orders I conveyed to the Second Officer. The lead was not thrown over at all; the lead was ready on the bridge. I was aroused by the shock when the ship struck. I went on deck and found a number of men trying to clear away No. 4 life-boat. It was just clear when a sea came and swept it away. No. 7 life-boat was then cleared, and also washed away. The sea was then making a clean breach over the fore part of the ship. She had keeled over to the windward and seaward. The passengers were taking to the rigging. There were thirty-two, including one woman, in the mizzen-rigging with me at daylight. I remained there until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when I was rescued by a boat's crew, under the command of Rev. Mr. Ancient; many who left the rigging to try to reach the ropes were washed away; I was unable to swim. I was the last man who left the wreck alive; it was in my opinion impossible to have launched the boat spoken of by Mr. Allan; it was carried away about daylight; I have had twenty-seven years' experience at sea with a great many masters and I found Capt. Williams all that could be expected of one in his position; I have been a ship-master myself largely in the India trade. There could not have been any attempts made to keep the steerage passengers below; the companion-ways were open. I cannot give any opinion as to the quantity of coal she had, or whether it was enough or not; I joined the steamer in the morning, and left a few hours later. A person might be told that there were 900 tons of coal on board, but that would not prove it. Too often a short quantity of coal is put in ships. I considered there was not the slightest risk when I went to bed at 12 in the morning. The course was intended to take us about five miles east of Sambro Light; the point at which she struck is, I learn, seven miles west of the light; I can account for the disaster in no other way than there was a strong set to the northwest which we did not know of; the log was hove regularly every two hours on two or three days during the passage, when we had no observations; our dead reckoning was found correct; the chief steward had reported a short supply of provisions; that might be because we took on more passengers than we expected. This concluded the chief officer's statement.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday.

The Bodies of Mrs. and Miss Davidson Found.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.—The funeral of Metcalf, the second officer of the steamer Atlantic, took place here to day from St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

The bodies of Mrs. and Miss Davidson, two cabin passengers, were picked up to-day and brought to this city to-night.

The divers have commenced work.

Relief for the Rescued.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The committee who are soliciting subscriptions in aid of the Fourth Officer and survivors of the Atlantic disaster, report that over $1,000 have been collected. The money will be forwarded to the agent of the White Star line, to be distributed according to his judgment.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—Army Orders—The Revenue Marine.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Treasurer received to day, as a contribution to the Confederate fund, a coupon of a Union Pacific Railroad bond of the value of $50, from Albany, N. Y.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

Frequent inquiries are made at the Internal Revenue office as to when the act of Dec. 24, 1872, abolishing the office of Assessor and Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue takes effect. The Commissioner, in reply, notifies all that the law will go into operation on the 30th of May next, and at that time the services of all the assessors, 250 in number, and their assistants, about 1,200, will be dispensed with. The law provides that it shall go into effect on or before the 1st of next July, and the Commissioner has selected May 30 as the most convenient time.

ARMY ORDERS.

Major Edward R. Platt, Assistant Adjutant-General, has resigned his commission as Captain in the Second Artillery. Sixty-five recruits have been ordered to Omaha for assignment in the Third Cavalry. Second Lieut. Frank E. Nye, Second Artillery, has resigned. One hundred and fifty recruits are ordered to Fort Monroe, where they will be distributed equally among the batteries stationed there. These recruits will be selected from the younger and more intelligent recruits, to be attached to batteries for instruction, and to be distributed therefrom on the completion of their one year's course to the various batteries of foot artillery of the army. The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability to Col. R. S. Williamson is extended three months.

THE REVENUE MARINE.

The following changes in the stations of revenue officers have been made: Third Lieut. C. S. Willey, from the Petrel and ordered to the Colfax; Samuel Howard, from the Cyclone to the Stevens; First Lieut. A. C. Cary, and Second Lieut. David A. Hall, from the Stevens and placed on waiting orders; Second Lieuts. W. J. Herring, from the Moosewood, at Rockport, and ordered to the Relief at Galveston; James F. Otis, from the Relief to the McCulloch; C. C. Hamlet, from the Racer to the Moosewood; G. R. Bakeman, to the Rescue; George H. Gooding, from the Rescue to the Grant; F. H. Ashmead, to the Reliance; W. H. Hind, from the Reliance to the McCulloch; John W. Howard, from the Colfax to the Active.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the Treasury balances at the close of business to-day:

Currency	$3,000,000 00
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	34,000,000 00
Coin—including $23,620,000 in coin certificates	70,000,000 00
Legal tenders outstanding	356,681,016 00
Fractional currency received from the Printing Division for the week ending to-day	200,000 00
Shipments	200,000 00
Shipments of notes	1,000,000 00
Treasurer Spinner holds as security for the national bank circulation	354,454,000 00
And for public deposits	54,716,000 00
Internal revenue receipts to-day	397,000 00
Total for the month	1,500,000 00
Grand total	45,000,000 00
National bank notes outstanding	340,000,000 00

FRATRICIDE.

Two brothers, John and Michael Kane, having quarreled on the 26th of March, Michael stabbed John with a butcher knife. The latter died last night from the effect of the wound. After inflicting the blow, Michael fled, and nothing has since been heard of him.

A SENSATION STORIED.

Early this morning, the head of a man was found in the vicinity of the Capitol grounds, and taken to the station-house, where intense excitement was created, as many supposed another murder had been committed. All of the bones of the face and skull had been taken out in a scientific manner, leaving only the scalp, which was, however, entire, the beard and skin brown hair being unsoiled. Drs. Pastmaster and Hartigan were summoned to hold an inquest, but, after examination, declined to do so, as they are of the opinion it is the work of some medical students, who desired to raise a sensation.

MORE MURDERS BY INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a letter from Superintendent Hoag, dated Lawrence, Kansas, April 1, reporting that he had received unofficial information from Indians of the murder on the 30th ultimo, of four of Darling's surveying party on Cimarron River, 125 miles south-west of Arkansas City, and that he had directed a thorough investigation to be made of the report. It was presumed that the murder was committed by a small band of Kiowas and Mexicans led by White Horse, who had been camped in the vicinity. Superintendent Hoag adds: "We have further information from Agent Miles that seventeen Cheyennes on returning from the Utes in New-Mexico, were surprised in camp by United States soldiers, fired upon and two of them were killed and three so severely wounded as to be unable to return. The tribe is very much excited in consequence, but our special agent at their camp, has been instructed to use his influence to prevent any retaliation, and he reports from Camp Supply, on the 24th of March, a more quiet feeling among the Indians, and that they purpose moving to the agency at an early day. The Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and Osages are very much disturbed at the unusual encroachments by whites on their buffalo range."

TOM WRIGHT CONVICTED OF MURDER.

The jury in the case of Tom Wright on trial in the Criminal Court for the murder of the soldier, Samuel Rosevald, on the 2d of last December, brought in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." They were out only fifteen minutes. A motion was made for a new trial, and sentence was deferred. Wright was ably defended, and the jury was composed of an equal number of whites and blacks. During the trial, which commenced on the 2d inst., great excitement has prevailed, the Court-house being surrounded by people, a majority of whom were colored. There were demonstrations of approval to-night on the announcement of the verdict of guilty. The prisoner maintains a defiant and blatant air, as he has ever since his arrest.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A WINTER FANTASY.

(IMITATED FROM THEOPHILE GAUTIER.)

Your vail is thick, and none would know
  The pretty face it quite obscures;
But if you foot it through the snow,
  Distrust those little boots of yours.

The tell-tale snow, a sparkling mold,
  Says where they go and whence they came,
Lightly they touch its carpet cold,
  And where they touch they sign your name.

Who runs may read! On twinkling feet
  You trip where all may soon detect you;
And where, still rosy-cold, you meet
  The nested Loves—They quite expect you!

—*Frederick Locker.*

OUR EVENING PARTY.

I thought, said Miller, there was something in the wind that cold Monday night when I got back from the city and found a double supply of my favorite hot buttered muffins awaiting me, and my slippers so nicely aired on the hearth. But I was sure of it when my wife said, smiling, "I hope you like the tea, dear; I put an extra spoonful in, because it's such a bleak night for you;" and when my eldest daughter Molly laughed so very heartily at my old story of the Chinese missionary, which I think so good that I take every opportunity of repeating it.

"Now, Molly," said I, as I took down my meerschaum after tea; "now, Molly, what is it?"

"What is what, papa?" said Molly; but she blushed and laughed a conscious little laugh all the same.

"Come," I retorted, "let us have it. What is it you want to coax out of me now?"

"Well, Molly, as papa seems so cunning at finding us out, I think we had better tell him what we have been talking about," said my wife, with a slightly nervous titter.

"A great deal better, you most artful of women," said I, with all the sternness I could muster; "and no more compliments to my superior wisdom, if you please. I am quite aware you are only oiling the machinery to make it run round your own way. All attempts too to bribe the court with more muffins will only injure your case. Proceed, therefore."

"Well, James," replied my wife, "the girls and I have been talking all the afternoon, and, ahem!—"

"All the morning, too, I have no doubt. So far the court quite agrees with you, madam," I interrupted, blowing out one of my most sarcastic wreaths of smoke.

"These poor things, James, do so want you to give them an evening party—something a little stylish, you know—like other people," my wife continued, hurrying on like the stream when it has come to the brink of the precipice.

"An evening party!" I repeated in amazement.

"Oh, yes! do, papa," said Molly, sitting down on the hassock at my feet, and putting her rosy cheek on my knee. She is an admirable hand at coaxing, is Molly.

"Yes, dear, why should we not be like our neighbors, at least sometimes—like Mrs. Vyner, for instance?" pursued my wife, skillfully singling out an acquaintance who was my pet aversion.

"Well, because we can't, if we tried; we haven't got the money," I replied. "You must surely see what nonsense it is to talk of our being like Vyner, when his partnership in Double X brings him in a couple of thousands a year, and I have barely as many hundreds."

"Well, but we might just show Mrs. Vyner we knew what's what."

It was a mean advantage which my wife Jane was taking, and she knew it. Mrs. Vyner was from the same county town as myself, and on the strength of her father having had a thousand a year in land, (and heaven knows how much more in rustic stupidity!) had always considered herself entitled to play the part of a superior being toward us. Nor was she content with thinking this, but was determined we should admit her glorious supremacy in style, house, furniture, and belongings. In a word, she was my special abhorrence; and if there was one thing I should have liked, it would have been to see Mrs. Vyner "brought down a peg." Jane knew this weakness of mine very well, and I consider it an ungenerous action on her part to have appealed to it. However, for the present I resisted the temptation firmly.

In truth, the notion of our giving an evening party was a very ridiculous one. I was Secretary to a city company, with about three hundred a year. We had already sacrificed to the graces of London society—appearances—by taking a decent house at Notting Hill, and had hard work, what with Ned's schooling and the "finishing" of my two daughters, to keep our heads fairly above water. So, like a sensible man, I had hitherto always insisted on dining at 1½, and had never received my friends otherwise than at tea and supper, in the plainest of "plain ways." If they liked to drop in at such times, (and many of them did,) we were always delighted to see them, and under these circumstances had many a pleasanter chat and laugh, I dare say, than fall to the lot of grander houses. The very freedom of this kind of visiting, the knowledge that you can come and go when you like, do and talk as you like, and that the more you please yourself the better you will please your host, suit my constitution exactly; and I believe that in liking it I am only one of a vast majority of London gentlemen. For the ladies I dare not speak.

When we went to bed, however, my wife returned to the attack, and did not leave me till she was victorious. Her chief argument now was that we "ought to give Molly a chance; and Molly thought so herself. There was young Kelly looked very sweet at her; but how could we expect a respectable young fellow like him to come forward unless he saw we knew somebody and were not quite out of the pale of good society?"

"My dear," said I, "pray don't put these silly notions into Molly's head. Kelly always seemed to me to be rather spooney on Ellen Vyner, and not at all on Molly."

"Ah, the Vyners always trya to make out that he is quite devoted to them; but I flatter myself I know white from black when I see it—yes, yes, I think so indeed."

"Well, if you really think we ought to give Molly this party," said I, reluctantly.

"Yes, that would be a good excuse for beginning. But I think we ought to give one every year for the future."

I groaned in spirit and said, "Pray let us get safely over this before we talk of any more. I confess I think the whole notion absurd—the expense, the trouble, the probability of a break-down with such servants as ours. But I suppose you must have your way."

Accordingly, in the morning my wife and two daughters formed themselves into a permanent committee of ways and means. They decided that things could not possibly be got ready under a month, and for the whole of that time we were in a state of disturbance. First, it was found out that the drawing-room curtains were old and shabby, and we must have new ones; then, that the dining-room carpet did not suit the furniture—"and you would not wish people to think we have no taste, dear?" said my wife. Now, it was my old book-case that had to be shoved into an unobtrusive corner, where I had to go and hunt for my papers in the dark; next, one nearly broke one's neck over a new music-stand which had arrived that morning and been left in the passage, "only just for a minute till the carpet was put down;" then if any friend came in there was scarcely a single place where one could sit down. In a word, all our quiet, homely, comfortable ways were at an end; and what with upholsterers, carpenters, piano-tuners, and others, it was just as bad as if we were "flitting." I was heartily glad, therefore, when they at last declared themselves ready to send out "the invitations."

Then the consultations there were about the day and what people we were to ask! Mr. Disraeli, forming a new Cabinet for the government of a fourth part of the world, could not have pondered each name for a longer time, or more anxiously, and I am sure he would not have looked half so gravely important over it. For my part, I watched the proceedings with an amused eye, for my opinion, like an eminent physician's, was only taken as a very last resource.

The first name written down in "all the lists" was, of course, Fred. Kelly's—to catch whom (in plain English) our party was given.

I never could quite understand how this young Kelly, who was in the Civil Service, contrived to make so many mothers and daughters run after him. Perhaps (as quantity is often preferred to quality) it was only because there was so much of him, for he stood over six feet; but then he was as thin as a lath, and nearly as white, with feeble attempts at the "straw-colored mustache and hay-colored beard" that Thackeray speaks of. More probably the reason was that he had in perfection the cool Ojibbeway manner of the man about town—that affectation of stony indifference which passes for the height of fashion in all except the best circles, where people can dare to be natural. He was never genial—never animated—never even interested; indeed, to my mind he was more like a machine, that had been taught to talk a little, than a man; because, to save himself trouble, he seemed to have a pet phrase for everything. All persons below the Civil Service were "haw, those cads"—the depth of his reprobation was "not good form, you know"—the height of his approval was expressed by "tol-lol," meaning "tolerable;" though once I certainly heard him go so far as to call a thing "rather jolly." My younger daughter, Patty, who is very observant, used to laugh and say that Kelly was very wise to be lackadaisical about everything, because, as he knew so little, and had no feelings and no ideas, if he was not lackadaisical he would be nothing. And from a pretty long acquaintance with him, I can safely say that, if he had any ideas, he was always admirably successful in concealing them. In a word he was quite the hero of certain modern novelists; and the very difficulty of thawing this fashionable icicle made Molly and several other young ladies attempt the enterprise. But as yet the icicle remained an icicle, and would melt to no warmth they could apply.

Next after Kelly in our common list came the names of the Vyners—father, mother, and two daughters—without whose eyes to observe our success in securing Fred the triumph would scarcely have been complete. All the rich people of our acquaintance followed; singularly enough, there was not a shadow of doubt about any of them, nor about that tawny young idiot Northcoat who knew the younger son of a lord. Two budding barristers from the Temple were also passed *nem. con.*—"they moved in such good society." I suggested asking the Prince and Princess of Wales, but found my little joke received (for the first time, I must confess,) with chilling silence, as the awful gravity of the occasion required.

There was also a charming unanimity about asking some of our less important acquaintance. Thus poor Miss Graham was asked, because she was so good-natured, and "never objected to play any quantity of dance-music." Then Tomlins could carve, and Vickers talk so well. Mrs. Grubbins, too, and the three Miss Grubbinses, would be mortally offended if they were left out—so "there was no help for it; we must have them."

Other names caused more discussion. I was obstinate when I found my wife and Molly were positively thinking of leaving out my old school-fellow, Dick Wotherspoon—the best of good fellows, only rather rough in his manners, as most of these enthusiastic artists are. It was not, however, on this account so much that my wife disliked him, as the fact that, though over thirty, he seemed to be making no headway at all in life, and was himself beginning to think he had mistaken his profession. Indeed, he was so poor that I had frequently lent him a five-pound note. But I now overruled my wife's objections to him and insisted on his being invited. With his name our list of forty-five was complete, that number being ten or fifteen people more than our rooms would really hold; but then, as my wife said, "They would be sure, some of them, to be engaged; and so we might as well have the credit of inviting them all as not."

To be in proper form, we gave a ten days' invitation, and the interval was ruled over by the milliners. From morning to night there was nothing but consultations about blonde and muslin, mauve and magenta, or critical examination of patterns, or "fittings on." For my part, I undertook to look after the tea, supper, and attendance, for all of which it was absolutely necessary to contract, since we only kept a fat maid-servant of twenty, (whom my wife, on the strength of her being able to boil potatoes hard and reduce mutton chops to cinders, dignified with the name of "cook",) and one little slut of thirteen, scarcely able to lift a slop-pail, whom we called our "house-maid."

I must say I never felt myself in such a ludicrously mean position as I did when I was bargaining with the unctuous upholsterer in the next street for a stylish supper on hired dishes, to be handed round by three imitation footmen, being the upholsterer's assistants. The whole thing did seem such a sham, like playing the peacock with borrowed feathers.

The all-important night arrived at last, and the fever of expectation and anxiety which had held my woman-kind all the month reached its height.

Long shall I be in forgetting the preparations and fuss of that dreary evening,—the hurried tea, the laborious dressing, the solemn single knock of the upholsterer's men, like the undertaker bringing a coffin; the frantic appeals to Sarah to "come and fasten me;" the rustle of skirts in the passages; the flying about of distracted cook and house-maid; the staid methodical movements of the long-visaged waiters. But as the clock struck the fatal hour of nine we were all assembled in state ready for the first comer, my wife buttoning her white kid gloves, and still red in the face with her nervousness and exertions. As a proof that her exertions had been attended with some success, I may state that I overhead one of our young barristers telling Northcoat, "She looked a very handsome Dutch Venus indeed."

I had scarcely taken my place on the hearth-rug when a loud ran-tan at the door and a hearty voice in the passage announced the first arrival. "Mr. Wotherspoon!" whispered my wife to me, with a touch of annoyance in her tone; "he, at any rate, takes care to be punctual. Knows no better, I suppose." When he was ushered in by one of the imitation footmen, he took much the same view of our proceedings as I took myself, and began chaffing me in his free and easy way. "Well, now, Miller, to think of you coming out in such a swell fashion! What on earth possessed you to begin giving state parties, eh?" But Mrs. Miller—with that increase of dignity which the peach-colored satin always gives her—cut his audacious levity short by asking sharply, "Well, and why shouldn't we give a party like any one else, Mr.—a—Mr. Wotherspoon?" The assumed forgetfulness of his name was a masterpiece, and capitally done, considering she had never practiced the art of snubbing before. At all events, poor Dick seemed to have the ground taken from under him at once, and he subsided into a corner near Patty, where he seemed to be better welcomed.

But hark! the roll of wheels—"the brazen thunders of the door"—soon not intermittent, but continuous—and we are presently in the thick of it. Kelly came about ten, a little stiffer than usual; but not till half-past did the Vyners sweep into the room, Mrs. Vyner overwhelmingly courteous and patronizing in her black velvet dress. But she soon contrived (without saying so) to make us understand that she wondered we could venture to invite her, and that she considered it no little condescension on her part to come.

There could be no doubt that my daughter Molly and Ellen Vyner were the prettiest girls in the room. Yet it was amusing to note the difference in their style and appearance. Molly, whose good-natured rosy face above her light blue dress seemed like a cherub's floating in the sky, was radiant, full of life, and sweet as a new-blown rose; but she was a little too eager to please, and tried too evidently to make everything go off well. Miss Vyner, on the other hand—pale, slight, and with finely-chiseled features—moved through the rooms a very statue of dignity and self-possession. Quiet, perfectly well-bred, and polite, she rather discouraged the advances of her admirers, including Kelly; but her very discouragement seemed only to make them more attentive. If she had a fault, it was that she evidently knew her own value so well; she might have been a duke's daughter instead of a brewer's—though, indeed, I believe Vyner and many of his business think a brewer or a banker nowadays a greater grandee than any nobleman.

I am glad to say the party itself, notwithstanding our misgivings, went off without any particular hitch. In fact, it seemed very like thousands of similar affairs given by people of the middle classes who know no better. There was the same stiffness and reserve at first, since in such a miscellaneous gathering very few of the guests were acquainted with each other; the same gradual thawing as we got up a little dance (which, with hypocrisy that deceived nobody, we pretended to extemporize); the same intense heat in the rooms, the same jamming in the door-ways, the same forlorn groups in the corners, groups that looked as if they knew they ought to be enjoying themselves and were not.

And when the novelty of the position wore off, I did not find it very difficult to play the part of host. So I tried to say a pleasant word to any guest that seemed dull, arranged a couple of whist-tables for the elderly people, and, in fact, worked hard generally at amusing everybody. My wife, however, as the hours went on without mishap, grew prouder and prouder of her hired grandeur, and indeed, like old Weller's Shepherd, "swelled wisibly" in magnificence of deportment and manner. In my hearing alone she told six different persons that "there were forty-five invited, but unfortunately so many were engaged."

"I think you ought rather to say fortunately," replied that disagreeable Mrs. Vyner, as my wife made this remark to her. "My dear Mrs. Miller, how could you get any more people into these rooms? And a crowd is so very unpleasant," she added, fanning herself vigorously.

When I took Mrs. Vyner in to supper she said blandly, "I did not know, Mr. Miller—yes, champagne, please—I never knew before that you kept a footman;" looking hard at one of the upholsterer's mutes.

"Why, he is like Vyner's small ale—for very occasional use only," I replied, determined she should not have all the sarcasms to herself, and knowing she hated any reference to her husband's business.

She took her revenge, however, on my wife by saying to her soon afterward across the table, "How very nice these whips are, Mrs. Miller! I must get you to give me the receipt." Of course, the odious woman knew very well that the creams, like everything else, were furnished by the upholsterer "who did for us;" but she succeeded in making my wife blush and feel uncomfortable for the time.

The dance was kept up with spirit till four or five o'clock, and the young people, at any rate, especially my daughters Molly and Patty, enjoyed this part of the business most thoroughly. Toward the end, however, Molly became rather sulky because Fred danced so much with Miss Vyner; and my wife was highly indignant at Dick Wotherspoon's hanging about Patty. Indeed, she would almost have proceeded to open hostilities if I had not stopped her; and, as it was, Wotherspoon evidently guessed her motive in always disturbing his confabulations with Patty, and left early.

When our guests were gone we were soon in bed, from which we did not rise till noon. Even then Patty was very tired, and Molly had a headache—due to Miss Vyner, I suspected. I, too, was disgusted with the hypocritical pretenses and bother of the whole thing. My wife alone was radiant, and thought the party a great success, owing to her own admirable management. She was sure, too, that Kelly on leaving had thanked her and pressed her hand with a cordiality most unusual with him; and on this ground she told Molly to take courage, and all would come right.

And her exultation was increased by several of our guests, who called in the afternoon and lisped the usual phrases on such occasions. "Delightful gathering." "Enjoyed ourselves so much." "Quite a success."

When Mrs. Vyner called, however, she threw a little damp on my wife's ardor. She pretended to praise—she was always more malicious when she did that.

"How very good of you to take all this trouble—so unexpected, too!" she said. "And how very well you did manage, considering you were quite unaccustomed to this sort of thing! It must have been a most formidable undertaking, I'm sure. And I hope you, Mr. Miller, were not very much behindhand with your work in consequence."

Generally I could give Mrs. Vyner a Roland for her Oliver, but on the present occasion my conscience sided so much with her in her politely-veiled sarcasms—I mean, I thought them so just—that I really could only mutter out some commonplace answer.

"I'm afraid you are a little tired with your exertions, Mrs. Miller; indeed, they must have been immense," continued the merciless virago, seeing that I was in no mood for reply. "But, I'm sure, it was very kind of you to try so hard to give us a pleasant evening. And as you are such very old friends, I think I may tell you a little secret, just to show you how much we are indebted to you. Ah, I daresay you know what it is. Fred Kelly proposed to Ellen last night, and it is all arranged—so kind of you, I am sure, to give him the opportunity. And we think it will be a very nice match, don't you, Molly?"

Poor Molly held out till Mrs. Vyner was gone, when she made a rush to her own room, with a tear in each eye. She had scarcely left us when a double knock announced the postman.

"It is from Woherspoon," I said, opening the letter. "Do you know I think our new splendors, Jane, made you seem a little rude to him yesterday?"

"Ah well! if I am never rude to any one of more consequence than Mr. Wotherspoon, it will be no great matter," she replied, contemptuously. "But I am grieved and vexed beyond measure about this young Kelly. Ellen Vyner, indeed!"

"Dear me!" said I, as I glanced over Wotherspoon's letter: "You'll like to hear this, I think, Jane." So I read it to her.

"DEAR MILLER: I am sorry to be obliged to leave without calling to bid you good-by, but have just met some friends who are going to Italy, and I have decided to accompany them. As we start to-morrow, I am in an awful hurry, and I shall be away at least two years."

"And a very good thing, too," interrupted my wife. "Do know you I am quite sure he would have made Patty an offer last night, if I had not looked so well after her that I never gave him the chance? I have always wondered, James, you never would see the depth of that man. However, we shall be safe from him for some time, it seems."

"Quite safe," said I.

"'There were one or two things that I particularly wished to tell you last night; but in such a crowd I had no opportunity, and' "——

"There, I told you, James!" broke in my wife again. "One of these things, you may depend on it, was a proposal, and I'm glad I stopped it."

"All right, only do let me finish:

—"'and, to tell you the truth, I was a little nettled (you know I was always too sensitive) because I thought Mrs. Miller last night scarcely treated me with quite the kindness due to an old friend. So I ran away early and did not say what I intended. Perhaps it is as well. One bit of news about me, however, I am sure you will all be glad to hear, and I feel that I ought not to go away without telling you. A few days ago, to my immense delight and astonishment, I received a lawyer's letter informing me that I was heir-at-law to a distant relative who had died in Jamaica; so that I have dropped all at once into five thousand a year. Rather jolly, isn't it? But I won't forget all your five-pound notes; and if ever you want a little cash, old fellow, just you ask your old and obliged friend

R. WOTHERSPOON.'"

"Five thousand a year!" groaned my wife now. "But how could I know, James? Why didn't Mr. Wotherspoon tell us?"

"Well, probably, dear, because you stopped him so adroitly," said I, laughing maliciously, "and perhaps he first wished to see whether we cared for him without his money."

"Oh dear, oh dear! couldn't I write a note of apology and bring him back?"

"No; if I know Wotherspoon, it is too late. As you said, Jane, he is too deep for that."

"Ah well," said she, quite piteously. "And this is all the reward one gets for putting oneself out of the way and going to all this expense to give one's friends a treat."

Our motives, I could not help thinking, had not been quite so disinterested as my wife now wished to make out. Few people do give parties, I fear, on the pure principles of Pickwickian benevolence. However, we had got a lesson, and I am happy to say our first evening party was our last.—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

A CURIOUS CHINESE CUSTOM.—The Chinese take a curious method to prevent their pigeons from being attacked by birds of prey while circling over the cities or moving from place to place. This consists in the employment of small, short cylinders of bamboo, arranged so as to form a whistle or reed pipe, in groups of three or four, or more. These are attached to the back of the bird, and so adjusted that as it flies through the air a very sharp sound is produced. Varying the length of the bamboo gives a variety of tones to this instrument; and when a large number of birds are flying together in a single flock, as is very frequently the case, the sound produced by them is distinctly audible for a great distance. It is said that rapacious birds are effectively repelled by this precaution, so that the pigeons make their flights with perfect safety from one point to another. Varnish is used for coating these bamboo whistles to protect them from moisture. This practice is said to have been in vogue among the Chinese for a great many years.—*Nature.*

THE PHILOSOPHY OF BEARDS.—The wearing of the beard was, by some nations, strictly regarded as a religious rite, from which no dispensation was possible. Even its management became a matter of grave importance. The Tartars estimated the Persians as no better than infidels, forasmuch as they would not adopt their custom of cutting the whiskers. A long and sanguinary war was waged owing to their obstinacy, which arose from a national sense of honor. So highly did the Persians value the beard that, according to St. Chrysostom, their kings had this natural appendage woven or matted with gold thread. This style of hirsute ornamentation was improved upon in subsequent ages by the rulers of France, who had their flowing beards fastened with gold buttons. None need be told what a vast value the Turks set upon their beards. Sooner than be despoiled of them, they would prefer the ignominy of being publicly whipped or branded, nay, even accept death itself. Only slaves who attend the seraglios are shaven, as a token of servitude. The Arab is known to preserve his beard with scrupulous care, almost bordering on devotion; in all probability, out of respect for the Islam Prophet, who wore this majestic mark of manhood. The anointing of the beard with unguents is traceable to extremely remote times, and was constantly practiced by the Jews and Romans. The Turks still adhere to this custom. On occasions of staid visits one of the ceremonies observed is to sprinkle scented water on the beard of the visitant, and then to perfume it with aloes wood.

Among the ancient Greeks and Romans the beard was an object of great veneration. Not only so, but it was considered to possess some occult charm, and regarded as a sacred pledge of confidence and protection. According to the Grecian mythology, when Thetis sought to avenge the wrongs of her son, she embraced the knees of Jupiter and touched his beard in supplication. Another illustration of this is presented in the plaintive story of Dolon and Diomed. The former thought if he could but touch the warrior's beard his life would not have been forfeited. The Greeks did not commence to discard the beard until the time of Alexander the Great, who ordered the Macedonians to cut off the same, simply as a precautionary measure, lest when in battle such would afford the enemy an undue advantage. This practice was abandoned in Justinian's reign, when long beards once more came into vogue. The philosophers, however, always distinguished themselves from the vulgar in this respect, by suffering their beards to grow, irrespective of the imperial mandate to the contrary.

With the Normans the beard was held in abhorrence; somewhat similar to the Ancient Britons, who contented themselves with the cultivation of hair on the upper lip. The beard, however, was allowed to grow by the Anglo-Saxons. When William the Conqueror, among other acts of oppression, compelled the English to cut off their entire beards, the edict was regarded as a wanton display of authority and tyranny. Some preferred abandoning their country rather than conform to so intolerant and insolent a decree. Peter of Russia issued a similar mandate. In both instances such arbitrary laws were universally disregarded. Sometimes they led to popular outbursts. It is said that upon Harold dispatching scouts into the camp of William I., they returned in ecstacy at the cheering prospect of a speedy victory. They reported that their enemies were not soldiers but priests, having all shaven faces! Singular to say, on the seal of William the Conqueror he appears with both mustaches and beard.

The fashion of wearing beards obtained in France till Louis XIII. ascended the throne. The premature death of his sire, Henry IV., caused a revolution in this custom, though the Duke of Sully did not conform to the dress of the courtiers. Being once ridiculed for his obstinacy, he said to the King, "Sire, when your illustrious father did me the honor to consult me on his weighty affairs, the first act of his was to send off all the buffoons and stage dancers of his court." Beards were again worn in the reign of Louis XIV. Condé, Corneille, and Molière, like the ancient kings of France, took much pride in their beards. Duprat, the famous Bishop of Clermont, who built the Jesuits' Church at Paris, is reputed to have had the finest beard ever known—"too fine a beard for a bishop," as the canons of his cathedral thought. Hence they came to the rude resolve to denude him of it, and actually made the attempt one day in the church. The prelate, perceiving the dean and others with the instruments of torture in the shape of scissors, razor, &c., made the best haste he could out of the edifice, and fled some leagues off to the castle of Beauregard. Here he pined, and at length died, it is said, through sheer vexation.

The Eastern and Western Churches have not only had controversies respecting points of doctrine and discipline; they have had disputes concerning beards. One Church enjoined that ecclesiastics should wear them. Another Church positively prohibited this usage by express *constitutions de radendis barbis.* Even the Greeks were scandalized at the beardless images of saints in Roman Catholic places of worship. The Roman clergy once assumed the right of legislating on the matter of beards. The hirsute ornament of Henry I., for example, was condemned by some priests from the pulpit; and so persistently that the King, to get rid of such fulminations, had to yield to their demand. Yet, notwithstanding this, in twenty years we find the beard on the effigy of Henry II. In after time the beard was carefully cultivated, and worn with pride. How touching that incident at the execution of Sir Thomas More, when he drew his teeming beard aside from the fatal ax, and naively remarked to the executioner, "My beard has not been guilty of treason!"—*The Dark Blue.*

BALLOON ASCENSIONS FROM PARIS DURING THE SIEGE.—The hopes of the sanguine population of Paris were at their highest when the first of their ventures made its triumphant ascent on Oct. 7. This balloon, the first and the most noteworthy of the entire series, was called the Armand-Barbés. Its car contained, in addition to the men in charge of the aerostat, two weighty bags of letters from the central office in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, a basket of carrier-pigeons, purchased at an extravagant price by the authorities, and a passenger whose name was soon to be widely noised abroad—no other than M. Gambetta, soon, as Dictator of the French Republic, to inspire with his own fiery zeal the lukewarm impulse of national resistance to the foreigner. The Armand-Barbés, buffeted by variable winds, occupied no less than four hours and fifteen minutes in the short voyage to Epineuse, where M. Gambetta and his companions narrowly escaped capture by the dreaded Uhlans. The first installment of the correspondence was intercepted by the Prussian patrols, while the fate of a consort-balloon, the Georges Sand, launched on the same day, remains unknown.

On Oct. 12, one week later, two balloons were let loose, and on the 14th two more, one of which, the Godefroy-Cavaignac, reached Bar-le-Duc in safety; its passengers, M. de Keratry and his two secretaries, contriving to make their way securely to the French head-quarters. Meanwhile the principal post-offices in Paris were beset by eager crowds, chiefly composed of women, who, with tears and urgent entreaties, implored the overworked officials to undertake the transmission of their letters to husbands, sons, and parents beyond the German lines. Nothing could easily be more piteous than the contrast between the confidence of these poor people, and the hazardous fashion in which the communications by post were inevitably conducted. Each balloon, as it parted from the restraining ropes, and floated, slowly revolving, down the wind, was as passively the sport of fortune as is the storm-tossed mariner on a raft, guided only by the waves and currents. The simple strategy of the most veteran aeronaut is bounded by certain traditional manœuvres, such as the throwing out of ballast when the machine threatens an untimely ascent, the expulsion of gas when he proposes to near the earth, and the dexterous casting of a grapnel to facilitate a landing which, at best presents some of the rough features of a shipwreck.

With varying success, but with untiring diligence, the enterprise was renewed. Three balloons—the Vauban, the Galilée, and the Daguerre, fell within the outposts of the German army, and in the first instance only did the aeronauts succeed in effecting their escape; but for each of these three failures three prosperous voyages should be registered. More remarkable than these was the career of the Archimède, launched from Paris on Nov. 21, and which, after repeatedly changing its course, in obedience to the veering wind, finally grounded in Holland, not far from the mouth of the Scheldt. This ballon had been with difficulty prevented from descending in Belgium, but the aeronauts, who had totally lost all reckoning of the route they had pursued, mistook the sound of Flemish speech for that of their German enemies, and, throwing out of the car the whole of their ballast and stores, contrived to prolong their flight for several miles. This voyage, however, was eclipsed by the more memorable one of the Ville d'Orléans, which balloon, leaving Paris on Nov. 23, incurred the imminent danger of being drifted off into the illimitable waters of the North Atlantic, and after long hovering over the German Ocean, at last touched ground in Norway, having thus surpassed the hitherto unexampled flight of what is known in the annals of aerostation as the Nassau balloon. Less fortunate was the Jules Favre, which, with its car and passengers, was sighted at different stations on the Cornish coast, and last seen off the Scilly Isles, hurrying out into the Atlantic before a north-east wind. The Ville de Paris, starting on Dec. 15, crossed the Rhenish frontier, and fell in the former duchy of Nassau; but the majority of ventures proved successful, until, on Jan. 28, the last dispatch took place.—*All the Year Round.*

MANUSCRIPT LETTERS.—How many thousands of readers of Scott, young and old, would be delighted to know that there was in existence a letter written and signed by the hand of that Amy Robsart, of whom Sir Walter knew little more than the name, yet whom he has caused to so fascinate the world, that one might well fancy that he had at Abbotsford an autobiography by her own fair hand. The bare truth is that Amy Robsart was married to young Dudley long before he was Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Edward VI., (who was present at the wedding,) with the full consent of her father, who, as well as the bridegroom's father, made a settlement on the young couple in contemplation of the marriage. The deed of settlement is yet preserved at Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath, where also is the letter we allude to, which is simply a commonplace one to her tailor about a dress.

The same collection at Longleat is rich in the correspondence of celebrated men of letters of the last century. Many of them are addressed to the poet, Matthew Prior, and contain interesting allusions to his distinguished contemporaries. Thus one correspondent under the date July 14, 1698, gives the occasion of Dryden's writing his well-known caustic lines on Tonson; he writes: "Mr. Godfrey Kneller has drawn at length the picture of your friend Jacob Tonson, which he shewed Mr. Dryden, who desired to give a touch of his pensill, and underneath it writ these 3 verses:

With leering look, bull faced and freckled fair,
With frowsy pores poisoning the ambient air,
With two left leggs and Judas-coloured hair."

The witty author of *Paulo Purganti,* we imagine, was hardly the man to lend grace to the clerical profession, but the following extract from a letter to him, written by Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Winchester, in 1707, has a quaint reference to the possibility of such a transformation. Trelawney writes: "Sir: I had not written to you this post but to acquaint you that Dyer in his public letters into this country tells us you are going into Orders, which is much more surprising news than what you sent me of your finding Mr. Trelawney at Study, and Ned boxing, for each of them was in his way. I don't doubt of your having your eye upon the Bishoprick of Winchester; but I beg you would not expect it these twenty years. After that, I wish you may have it at least as many more."

Lastly, we have a characteristic letter from Dean Swift to Prior, dated from Dublin, April 28, 1719, which runs thus: "Sir: I thought to have had the happiness of seeing you before this time, because my health required a journey. But whether I fancy my Head is something better, or that little paultry impediments stop me, or the *sang froid* of fifty, I can not tell; but so it is that I have past the time, and can not be in Aix la Chapelle in May as I intended and writ to my friends in London that I would. But I am going to try a more lazy remedy of Irish Country air; and as my return is uncertain, I thought fit to let you know that your subscribers want their books, and that your bookseller is a blockead for not sending them. I spoke to Mr Hyde a bookseller here who has been employ'd that way. And they must be sent in quires consigned to Mr. Hyde, bookseller, at his shop in Davies Street, Dublin. Pray order that they may be sent as soon as possible, and care shall be taken to have them delivered to the subscribers and receive the second guinea. I am just getting on horseback, and have only time to desire you will please to present my humble service to the Earl of Oxford, &c."

Letters of a similar character are to be found in the possession of Mr. Egerton Warburton. We have only space for one specimen of the poet Cowper. He writes to Rev. John Newton, on March 19, 1784: I converse, you say, upon other subjects than that of despair, and may so write upon others. Indeed, my friend, I am a man of very little conversation upon any subject. From that of despair I abstain as much as possible for the sake of my company, but I will venture to say that it is never out of my mind one minute in the whole day." * * * "I have lately purchased eight volumes of Johnson's prefaces on *Lives of the Poets.* In all that number I observe but one man, a poet of no great fame, of whom I did not know that he existed till I found him there, whose mind seems to have had the slightest tincture of religion, and he was hardly in his senses. His name was Collins. He sank into a state of melancholy and died young." (He mentions Johnson's finding him at Islington with the Bible.) "But from the lives of all the rest there is but one inference to be drawn, that poets are a very worthless wicked set of people."—*Chambers's Journal*

THIERS.—Thiers indulges in omniscience as a smoker in cigars, or a Bacchanal in wines. The Great Unknown is to the President of the French Republic simply a full-flavored morsel, a mellow drop to roll on the tip of his eloquent tongue. Bacon took all knowledge for his province. Thiers succeeds to all knowledge as his inheritance. The humble Newton described himself as a mere child picking up shells on a beach, while the boundless Ocean of Knowledge rolled before him unexplored. The stars came to Thiers to be named. These pretensions, however, to a prerogative, hardly, if at all, short of divine, have formed the theme of one of the most remarkable lampoons that have been published for some time: "The Man who Knows Everything." This is a more enviable distinction than "The Man of Sedan," and more definite than the "Man in the Moon." It shows us how Thiers out-Herods Herod, out-Pio Nonos Pio Nono, how he has established a sort of secular infallibility on his own account, without an Œcumenical Council to gave him a lift to heaven. There is nothing which Thiers does not know, from the command of an army to the cookery of a chop. He talks encyclopedias. He would lecture Moltke on the art of war, Vattel on gastronomy, Ingres on painting. Certes, M. Sarcisque is to be congratulated both on his subject and his treatment. The interview which he records with such gusto between Thiers and Bazaine is in itself a poem. On the arrival of the Marshal, Thiers burst out, "I was waiting for your visit, being very anxious to explain the very unfortunate and disastrous capitulation of Metz." The Marshal stood aghast.

Thiers proceeded to demonstrate how he was more familiar with the whole business than he was himself, procuring a few parcels of the information lodged in the mammoth warehouse of his brains from German generals, English journalists, and the European Bismarck. For two hours he pictured to Bazaine the details of the scene in which he had been chief actor. Finally he bowed him out of the chamber, gave him his hand, and thanked Bazaine for the gems of edifying conversation which he had showered out of the casket of his special experience, saying that "assuredly history can only be written by those who are fortunate enough to hear it narrated by men who have taken part in it." It will thus be seen that Thiers knows everything. He has the usual number of minds, but that one answers every purpose. In fact, what Thiers knows startlingly reminds one of Castor's nose. The celebrated feature served its master for a pickax. When he sacred, as Wordsworth said of the sonnet in the hands of Milton, "the thing became a trumpet." It was a billhook for a vintage, an anchor for a ship, a coulter for a plow, a hook for fishing, a chisel for carpentering, a hatchet, a knocker for a door. The all-embracing cranium of Thiers is equally versatile. Among its brilliant uses it anchors the State, fishes for fame, knocks at the door of popularity, blows its own trumpet, and interrogates Bazaine.—*The Dark Blue.*

ITALY FOR NERVOUS PATIENTS.—That Italy should so commonly be selected as the aim of these migrations is natural enough. The class of invalids to which we now refer is largely recruited from the professional ranks of society, and may be supposed to possess some amount of historical culture and artistic taste. To such minds no other country, one supposes, offers the same extent and variety of interest. A slight acquaintance with classic history will suffice to invest with attractive associations the ruins of Rome and Pæstum, the charming bay of Baia, and the beautiful shores of Sicily. The least artistic minds, too, may find some variety of pleasure among such copious treasures as the sculptures and bronzes of ancient Rome, the mural paintings of Pompeii, and the many fine pictures of the several Italian schools. In addition to these relics of the past, we find in Italy a natural scenery, a variety of race, a set of costumes and manners, and a form of language which are pretty certain to present points of interest to the artistic, the scholarly, and the simply curious order of minds. Not only are there offered these ample and various enjoyments, but also a climate that permits one to take the fullest advantage of them. Although, as every traveler in Italy knows, winds may at times be very bleak, and rains heavy and persistent, and during these inclemencies but little of our wonted domestic comfort is to be obtained, yet one is rarely precluded for many days in succession from all outdoor excursions. Finally, the less robust traveler may find here a tolerable amount of social order, and some of the newer conveniences of modern civilization.

The bare enumeration of these sources and conditions of enjoyment seems enough to justify the high reputation that Italy has obtained as a grateful minister to jaded minds. The hard-worked professional man who, tied by his duties at home, casts a wistful glance at his map, and fondly supposes that two or three months in the sunny Peninsula would restore nervous energy and mental tone, appears to be simply rational in his view of things. Yet, here, as elsewhere, one strongly suspects that fancy is apt to paint the remote and unattainable in hues a little too brilliant. However certain it may be that a tour in Italy affords abundant variety of pleasing diversion, it is commonly attended with a few little drawbacks which are rarely, perhaps, taken into account by the class of invalids who hope to profit by its salutary influences.

For example, it appears certain that diversions which are intended to refresh minds already fatigued should not themselves be wearying, and it may well be questioned whether the sights of Italy satisfy this condition. It may be a comparatively easy matter for vigorous minds to content themselves with a sufficiency of interesting objects, even when there remains a large number close at hand still unexplored. But to many nervous persons this kind of self-denial is far from easy, and may act in a very injurious manner. A man who finds himself in possession of two or three months for seeing Italy, easily gets infected with the prevailing tourist craving to see all. He is constantly goaded by the reflection that he may never have another opportunity of visiting places teeming with interest and easily reached; he becomes confused and distracted by the competing claims of city and gallery, ruin and natural scenery, as he hears them set forth by the different people he happens to meet; and out of this *embarras de richesses* flows new vexation for his irritable spirit. As a kind of amusement particularly liable to this fatiguing effect we may instance the vast picture-galleries of Florence and Rome, Venice and Milan. Few persons would like to admit with Mr. Spurgeon that they found nothing impressive in these collections. Yet, if everybody were exactly honest, we suspect that very many indeed would confess to having received little but a blurred, confused impression from most of their visits to these treasures of art. A person may possess real artistic taste, and yet experience the distracting and exhausting effect of trying to gain in the course of a few hours a clear and permanent conception of the best examples of such numerous productions. The very heterogeneity in subject and treatment of these modern galleries greatly adds to the indistinctness of the impression. Any one may see this by comparing with his recollection of one of those large and miscellaneous collections the impression left by such a limited and harmonious series of pictures as that in the monastery of St. Mark, at Florence. After visiting this quaint laboratory of devotional effort, one is half inclined to regret the necessity of our spacious galleries, with their almost depressing abundance and incongruous juxtapositions. It may seem very heterodox, yet it strikes us that only robust nerves are fitted to derive any considerable pleasure from this sort of sightseeing.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE DOMESTIC CURSE.—It is universally admitted that among the minor evils of life there exists no greater curse than that of domestic servants. Of this class the prime and the perennial offender is sure to be "Cook." Diabolical is nurse, whose regard of infant life is but little superior to that of the baby-farmer. Bestial is your housemaid, who utterly misinterprets the uses of common vessels. Rascally is John Thomas, always on the alert to convert your respectable domicile into a harem, while he tipples your better vintages unconscionably. Condemnable is William, who starves your horses, while charging you with corn sufficient to fatten a stud. But of all familiar demons, Cook exceeds the rest in depravity. Fancy the total elimination of this gad-fly, and you are at once on the threshold of Utopia. Nurse, under the influence of chronic blackguarding, may rear your chickens. Mary, properly taken to task, may be induced to act justly, if not to her own person, at least to your carpets and tables. John Thomas, at all events, keeps your silver bright, and can rise to moral elevation on the subject of clean napkins. William, if he forgets to feed, remembers to groom. But Cook combines every known vice under her definition. She is as dangerous to your intestinal peace, as a nurse to a child's spine. She is far dirtier even than dirty Mary, and that, too—horror!—with your food. She shows herself much more indiscriminate in her choice and quantity of liquor than even John Thomas himself, while her relations with X 190 are hopelessly equivocal; lastly, she is quite addicted to petty larceny as William, and possesses, in addition to this, a specialty of her own, viz., a temper beyond all description or control. In fine, she is the costliest item of modern civilization, yielding withal the most negative return, for this simple reason, that, *audax omnia perpeti,* she can do anything except—cook.—*The Dark Blue.*

OZONE.—Knowing as we do that electric currents passed through air generate Ozone; that variations in the electrical condition of the atmosphere, accompanied by discharges, are continually occurring; that storms, showers, lightning, waterspouts, hurricanes, &c., are all concerned in furnishing the air with a principle which gives it chemical activity; that Ozone is produced during slow oxidations at ordinary temperatures (which processes are incessantly carried on around us;) and that papers uninfluenced by any other known agent undergo the same changes when exposed to the atmosphere as those which are effected in them by air artificially ozonised; we are undoubtedly justified in coming to the conclusion that some good grounds have existed for the belief in the existence of Ozone in the atmosphere. Only very recently, however, has our knowledge concerning this body been sufficient to enable us to state positively that an affirmative reply should be given to the question with which this section commences. The experiments of Schönbein and other German observers, of Prof. Andrews, which have been confirmed and extended by the author, indorsing as they do the prior researches of Houzeau, now place the matter beyond all doubt.—*From Ozone and Antozone, by C. B. Fox.*

SACRED BULLS.—Apis, the sacred bull of Memphis, and Mnevis, the sacred ox of Heliopolis, were pretended by the priests of Egypt to present to their worshipers the material form of their deity Osiris. At Memphis was erected a grand court, ornamented with figures, in which the sacred bull was kept when exhibited to the public. Attached to it were two stables, also for its use. The festival in honor of Apis lasted seven days, on which occasion a large concourse of people assembled. The priests then led the sacred bull, preceded by a chorus of children singing hymns in his honor, in solemn procession. All persons crowded to welcome him as he passed. It was thought that children who smelt his breath were thereby gifted with the power of predicting future events. When the Apis died, certain priests, chosen for the duty, went in quest of another, who was known from the signs mentioned in the sacred books. As soon as he was found, they took him to the city of the Nile, preparatory to his removal to Memphis, where he was kept forty days. These days being completed, he was placed in a boat, with a golden cabin prepared expressly for him; and he was conducted in state upon the Nile to Memphis. The Apis was forbidden to live more than twenty-five years. Should he be alive at the end of that period, the priests led him to the sacred fountain, and drowned him with much ceremony. His body was embalmed, and a grand funeral procession took place. When the Apis died a natural death, his obsequies were celebrated on the most magnificent scale. The burial place of these sacred bulls was discovered a few years since by M. Mariette, near Memphis. It consists of an arched gallery hewn in the rock, about twenty feet in height and breadth, and 2,000 feet in length, besides a lateral gallery. On each side is a series of recesses, every one containing a large sarcophagus of granite, in which the body of a sacred bull had been deposited. From whatever cause the death of an Apis took place, the people performed in public lamentation; and this mourning lasted until his successor had been found. They then commenced the rejoicings, which were celebrated with an enthusiasm equal to the grief exhibited during the mourning. The people consulted the Apis as an oracle, and drew from his actions good or bad omens.

The Hindoos have, for many centuries, propitiated the bull with divine honors. Their temples are frequently situated, says Forbes, in his *Oriental Memoirs,* in the midst of the wildest scenery, surrounded by woods and forests. In these groves a number of consecrated bulls, after being dedicated with great ceremony by the Brahmins to Siva, and having a distinguishing mark set upon them, are permitted to wander whithersoever they please, everywhere welcomed as the representatives of the god. Never was Apis regarded in ancient Egypt with more veneration than is now paid to the bull of Siva in Hindostan. Besides the living animals, there is in most temples a representation of one or more of the race, sculptured in marble or stone, reposing under the banian or peepul tree; for, living or dead, they are supposed to add to the sanctity of the holy retreats. The consecrated bulls are of extraordinary beauty. They are perfectly white, with black horns, a skin delicately soft, and eyes rivaling those of the antelope in brilliant lustre.—*Belgravia.*

LORD LYTTON'S WOMEN.—Lord Lytton, with all his gifts, did not possess that of drawing women. It is rare among men—almost if not quite as rare as the faculty of representing men is among women, though the failure in the one case is very much less remarked upon, and less noticeable indeed, from the fact that women have but lately come to occupy leading places in works of fiction. A beautiful and sweet abstraction of womankind, with hair, eyes, throat, &c., nicely put in, with smiles and tears handy, and a few pretty speeches, is all that is really necessary for a heroine of the good old-fashioned type. Lord Lytton has two of these types, the heroic and the gentle, as indeed Sir Walter also had; and most novelists of eminence keep within these safe lines. The sentimental splendor of Violante, the sugary sweetness of Helen, may dazzle the hasty reader; but how to come to any sort of realization of these young women we are unable to inform him. Every mortal man has his tether, and here is one region in which Lord Lytton's tether is apparent, though he does his best by glowing diction and lavish sentiment to throw glamour in our eyes and blind us to the fact. He does blind us so far that we accept the graceful outline enveloped in rainbow-mists of beautiful effect as the symbol of WOMAN—woman the consoler, woman the inspirer, as he himself says. The abstraction is enough for him—he has no need for anything further; neither, we suppose, has the majority of readers, or the typical would not have been so long and so placidly accepted instead of the personal.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

TUSCAN PEASANTS.—Here are faces and forms and attitudes which tell how truly the old Tuscan artists reproduced the real beings whom they saw around them. You have Ghirlandaios, Fra Bartolommeos, Lippo Lippis, Andrea del Sartos, by the score. Very few of the peasants are ugly; none, broadly speaking, are awkward. Their gestures are what we are apt to term theatrical—that is to say, they are *intended* to be effective. And there is, undoubtedly, a dramatic instinct in these people which enable them, without taking thought about the matter, to assume *poses* which a painter might copy line for line. Many persons will say that the reason why Southern nations are usually so graceful is their "unconsciousness," and that our insular reserved pride is the fruitful cause of clumsy movements and unpleasing bearing. My observation, on the contrary, would lead me to believe that an Italian is always "conscious," more or less, but that his consciousness by no means embarrasses him as it would an Englishman. I have seen a muddy carter in the street put on a new manner and gait on perceiving that he was observed; but he changed his bearing decidedly for the better. He *liked* to be looked at. That "to attract attention" is a bugbear to the average Englishman is a fact entirely incomprehensible to an Italian. Why should he not attract attention? He has no misgiving that he will not be found to repay any amount of attention. And then one must do the Tuscans the justice to say that they are excellent spectators as well as performers. Their sympathy with the mood of the moment is so quick and subtle that each man is sure of having his *points* taken and his effects understood.

In a curious way, too, even in these days of decadence, there lingers among the *basso popolo* a sense and perception of artistic things. It is like the echo of an almost extinct religion—a dim recognition of the great dethroned idol, artistic beauty, which once counted its priests and worshipers by the thousand throughout the length and breadth of little Tuscany. For example, a common stone-mason, a mere day laborer, was once employed to assist in placing a large marble vase in a villa garden near Florence, and in discussing the comparative advantages of one or two sites proposed, exclaimed in a tone of conviction, "*Bisogna contentare l'occhio!*"—"The eye must be satisfied." He did not base his recommendation of one spot rather than another on any utilitarian grounds, as an English workman might have done. He did not say, "Here the soil is firmer for our foundation," or "The drainage of the water which overflows from the vase will be better from this spot than another." No; "*Bisogna contentare l'occhio!*" Beauty was recognized as a desirable, and even necessary, thing in the placing of an artistic object.—*Temple Bar.*

THE GOODRICH INQUEST.

Close of the Evidence—How Deceased Parted with Amy G.—The Case Adjourned.

The testimony given at the Goodrich inquest yesterday, developed further facts concerning the mysterious blonde "Amy G," the author of the strange missives to the father and brother of the deceased. The testimony of Charles Green, the brother of Goodrich's wife, furnished interesting facts hitherto unpublished. This witness detailed from his personal knowledge circumstances of an angry meeting between Goodrich and the woman; the efforts of the former to shake her off, and her refusal to leave him; his plea of desiring by sending her to New-York to make room for his parents, who were coming to live with him, and the exposure which would result from her presence. Other interesting and suggestive portions of the statement of this witness will be found below. In the examination of this, as of many other important witnesses, Coroner Whitehill had evidently examined the witnesses in advance, and instead of allowing them to tell all they knew, he cut them short in the middle of sentences just as they were apparently coming to some point of probable importance with lengthy recitals from his store of research, gathered from official "insight." Evidently the Coroner wished to impress some of his witnesses with the conviction that he knew exactly their connection with the case, and all they were called for was to passively affirm his questions.

TESTIMONY OF POLICE OFFICER HAYES.

Officer Patrick Hayes, of the Tenth Precinct, testified to having been on post on Degraw-street during January and February of this year. Near 10 o'clock one night about the middle of February he was passing through Degraw-street, when he saw a light in the house in which Mr. Goodrich lived; supposing the house to be vacant, and suspecting burglary, he went to the window and looked in. Mr. Goodrich and a lady were sitting in the front basement, one on each side of the table in the centre of the room. He supposed that they had just moved in, and took no further notice of the matter. The officer stated that he had passed up the block frequently during the Summer, but never saw anyone sitting on either of the stoops.

In answer to the jury, the witness stated that the only light in the house at the time he saw Goodrich and the woman was a candle on the basement mantel-piece.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES S. GREENE.

Charles S. Greene testified: I reside at No. [illegible] East Thirteenth-street, New-York, and knew Mr. Charles Goodrich for about twenty years. He was my brother-in-law, and I saw him quite frequently, though not very often. I last saw him alive on the 14th of February of this year. I had seen him previously on the 10th of the same month, and before that I don't think I had seen him since September. On the 12th of December I saw him at a church in DeKalb-avenue, in which my brother was being married. I had a conversation with him, but I don't recollect that it was concerning any particular matter. He did not tell me at that time that he desired to see me upon business of importance.

Q.—Do you remember a time when he spoke to you of any special business? A.—I do. It was on the 14th of February. He did not send after me, but I went to see him socially. I was in the habit of visiting him perhaps three or four times in the year. It was on a Friday evening, and he told me he would like that I should go to the houses in Degraw-street, Brooklyn, and watch them for him. I said I would do so the following evening, which was Saturday. He told me he got into a scrape with a woman, and he wanted me to help him out of it. I asked him what the trouble was, and he informed me that he was acquainted with a girl who was now living in his house, that he wanted to get rid of her, and he could not shake her off. He became acquainted with her through one of the Personals in the morning papers, and she would not now leave his house, because she was afraid he was going to get some one else in her place. He was desirous at that time to get her out of the house quickly, because his parents were coming to reside there, and he did not wish to be exposed by having her seen around. I told him I would help him out of the matter as well as I could, and on the following evening I went over and met him in his house. He stated that the woman was coming home between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, and to be ready for her. He took me to the house she had been occupying, and he had taken all the things that belonged to her and removed them to the next house. He directed me to say that when she came home I was to watch her and say that he left word that no one was to be admitted, but if she wished to see her things she could do so, and that he would meet her at the ferry at a certain time. He waited in the house until 6½ or 7 o'clock, and we both thought we saw her coming down the street; after having put off the gas, Mr. Goodrich then went to the grocery-store to get something to eat, and in a short time he came back and [illegible]. He then went into one of the houses and I waited until she came. When she did come I asked her if she wanted to see Mr. Goodrich, informing her that I was left there as a watchman, that her things were in the next house, and she could see them if she desired. She hesitated, and wanted to know why he was treating her that way. She then went into the other house and sat down on one of the trunks and commenced to write. I told her that Mr. Goodrich would meet her at the ferry at 8 o'clock, but she did not seem to pay any attention. She kept writing until 9½ or 10 o'clock, when we heard a noise and Mr. Goodrich came in himself. She immediately jumped up, struck him with her hand on the breast and called him a devil, or some such name. She resumed her seat on the trunk and picked up a smoothing-iron, which she threw at him. She seemed to be very angry and Mr. Goodrich asked me if I would not step into the next room, as he wished to speak to her. I did so, and after waiting for about twenty minutes he came to me and requested me to stay there all night. I went into the back kitchen, where she was, and she asked what I was going to do? I replied, to stay there all night, and she said she would do so too. She kept on writing for quite awhile, and then put up the writing materials. Mr. Goodrich left, but he had not been away twenty minutes when she took down an old accordeon and began playing. She said she was going to be crazy, and commenced raising old Harry itself. Two or three times she cried out, "Fire!" and she said she would call the officers to the house. I told her I would be glad if she did so, but she did not do it. She asked me to build a fire, but I did not do it. She then got hold of a small supply-pipe, and commenced twisting it, and I told her to desist. She asked me if she could go into the other houses, for if she did she could do $300 or $400 worth of damage; but of course I did not permit her. On Sunday morning, after having something to eat, I told her she should leave, but that she could meet Mr. Goodrich at the ferry at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. She did not want to go. She wanted to meet him there, but I said my orders were that she should go, and she left. She went down Fifth-avenue, and I followed her for five or six blocks. At 11½ o'clock Mr. Goodrich came home. At 5 o'clock on the following afternoon he left, telling me to follow him. I did so, and after crossing the ferry, he met her on the New-York side. I went after them up to William-street, but they continued up to Crook's Hotel, where they remained for a considerable time, and I went away. The next Monday evening I saw Mr. Goodrich, and he told me that she had come back to the house, but he told me not to see her, as she was afraid of me. He then took her out and that was the last I saw of her.

To the Foreman—He told me he got acquainted with her through the Personals in the newspapers, and met her by appointment at the Forty-second-street Depot. He said her name was Amy, and her last name, I think he said, was Snow. He told me he wanted to make her [illegible], and would furnish rooms for her in New-York and help her along. She had been working in a hat factory, somewhere near Broadway and Spring or Prince street, and he wanted to get her employment. On the 14th of February he told me there had been an abortion performed upon her, and that she asked Dr. Smith's advice on the subject, and he told her where to go. I don't remember he said that he went to Dr. Smith to perform the operation himself, but that it was performed by some one on the west side of the town, whose name I do not remember. When he became acquainted with her she was after leaving the Women's Home in Elizabeth-street. I don't remember whether or not he said the child was his, but he said she claimed afterward it was, and that they were lawfully married.

Q.—Did he say she charged him with having a marriage ceremony performed? A.—He did not. He stated that she said she would inform his friends that he was married to her, and that there was a mock-marriage. That was all he said about it. He did not want his friends to know anything concerning the matter. He never told me there was a marriage ceremony performed, and it was a sham. I did not infer anything of that kind from his remarks, and on that point my memory is distinct.

What I understood was that she said she would say so. He spoke of her as a woman of violent temper, but otherwise did not allude to her character. When I saw that woman on the 15th of February I told her my name was George Baker, and that I was paid to watch the houses. She said she would give me more money than Mr. Goodrich gave me to let her go through the other houses, but I said it was too thin. She did not say to me that she was his wife, or that she was married. She complained that he did not treat her right, but that was all. I asked her how, but she made no answer. She said she was willing to leave the place altogether if Charlie would give her $300 or $400. I did not say she was a blackmailer, but said she was a woman of loose character. In appearance she was a slender woman, Roman nose, blonde complexion, light brown hair, firmly set lips, and was about twenty-three years of age. Goodrich told me she wanted money from him all the while. I never saw Mrs. Richardson in company with Mr. Goodrich.

Q.—Did you hear this woman whom you have been testifying about all the time make threats against Mr. Goodrich? A.—She said she would get square with him, but she did not say in what way. She said she did not care if he was dead. She was angry with him, it appeared to me, because she could not make something out of him.

In answer to the questions of the foreman of the jury, Mr. Greene stated that on the night on which he watched the house the woman remained in the kitchen, and finally went to sleep on some carpets which he spread for her. She was in very bad temper all the time she was awake, but there was nothing else in her conduct to produce the impression that she was of loose character, except her insisting on remaining there all night in preference to meeting Mr. Goodrich at the ferry, and being provided with a room to herself at a hotel until Monday, when Goodrich, as he informed the witness, intended to get a room for her, to furnish it, and help her. On the night of Feb. 16, Goodrich and the woman went to Crook's Hotel in New-York, where she registered as "Kate Stoddard." Goodrich going home to Thirteenth-street. He understood from Mr. Goodrich that the woman had keys to the basement doors, and they were braced to prevent her getting in. On the night when he was at Degraw-street, the woman said either that she was going crazy or that she would play crazy; Goodrich said he thought the woman loved him, and when the witness saw her, she appeared in great trouble; Goodrich said that she threatened to tell his relatives that there had been a mock marriage; Goodrich had spoken of having had trouble with other women; when witness first heard of the murder, he concluded that this woman had something to do with it, either shooting him herself, or getting some friend to do it; and this opinion he yet retained. The letters which he saw the woman write in the house in Degraw-street were written in black ink. (That signed "Amy G." and already published, was written in violet ink.) The witness advised her to return to the "Women's Home," in Elizabeth-street, New-York, and she replied that it was broken up. This terminated the testimony of Greene, who, altogether, was over two hours on the stand.

THE INQUEST ADJOURNED.

Mr. Wm. F. Knapp repeated the unimportant evidence of his wife, previously given. On the day after the noise of the scuffle was heard in the house he saw Mr. Goodrich, and observed that his nose was scratched. This closed the testimony, and the Coroner stated that the nature and result so far of the investigation was such that he must request the jury to retire to consult on the evidence and decide whether they should adjourn, subject to the call of the Coroner. They finally concluded to adjourn, subject to the call of the Coroner, the evidence having been of so meagre a character as to afford no basis for an intelligent verdict.

The general impression produced by the testimony of Greene and of Dr. Smith is one of sympathy for the unfortunate discarded "Amy G." Goodrich, it seemed, engaged her affections, and then discarded her when he was tired of her company.

Mrs. Armstrong remains in Raymond-street Jail, and has only seen her relatives once since Wednesday, their absence being according to her especial request. The detectives are still at work, but the public interest in the case has lost its edge, and every day increases the impression that the murder will remain as it is—a dark mystery.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

In compliance with brigade orders, the Seventh Regiment will parade in full uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, on Thursday, 10th inst., for inspection and review, at the Union-square Plaza, by the Inspector-General of the State. Assembly at 4 o'clock P. M. Field and staff will parade dismounted. The rifle-gallery of this regiment is assigned to the use of the several companies in each month, as follows: Company A, first and third Fridays; B, first and third Thursdays; C, first and third Wednesdays; D, first and third Mondays; E, first and third Tuesdays; F, second and fourth Tuesdays; G, second and fourth Mondays; H, second and fourth Fridays; I, second and fourth Thursdays; K, second and fourth Wednesdays. The rules and regulations posted in the gallery and the armorer's room will govern the rifle practice of this regiment.

Col. Clark, of the Seventh, has received the following highly complimentary letter from Major-Gen. Upton, Commandant of the United States Cadets:

COLONEL: In behalf of the Corps of Cadets, I beg leave to tender to you, the officers and members of the Seventh Regiment, our grateful acknowledgments for your cordial reception and escort through New-York. The Cadets feel that to the honor done them by your regiment, was due the warm welcome they received from the citizens of New-York. It was also a great gratification to them to meet under such auspices a regiment whose record and fame are justly the pride of our whole country. I am satisfied that from their brief acquaintance with the members of your command will flow most beneficial results, as it has kindled in their hearts the highest admiration for the military achievements of not only your own, but the other military organizations which it has been their good fortune to meet. Necessity long since compelled the establishment of a rule prohibiting military organizations as such from visiting the Academy, but we gladly extend individual invitations to all the officers and members of your command to visit West Point, with the assurance that everything shall be done to add to their interest and pleasure.

The Thirty-second Regiment will be reviewed and hold a dress-parade on Tuesday evening next at their armory.

The Seventy-ninth (Highlanders) is ordered to assemble at the State Arsenal on the 16th inst., in full-dress uniform.

The members of the New-York Military Riding Club will assemble for drill every Thursday evening, until further orders. The club appears to be hard at work and it is to be hoped that its enthusiasm will not evaporate.

An election to fill vacancies in Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, caused by the resignation of Sergt. W. G. Wilson and Corporal George Rawlins, and such other vacancies as may occur, will be held at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, on Monday evening.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Ward, will assemble for inspection and review, by Gen. Morris, at the Rink, in Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, 15th inst. The field, line officers, sergeants, and eight files from each company will assemble at the arsenal for battalion drill, April 11 and 15.

The Forty-seventh will assemble for drill and instruction on the 16th inst.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Jourdan, will assemble at the Brooklyn Rink on the 10th inst., in full uniform for inspection by Gen. Morris, and the Twenty-eighth at the same place April 9.

By General Orders No. 1, from the head-quarters of the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, the appointment of Dr. John F. Talmage as Surgeon, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Meserole, is announced. His rank is that of Major. Dr. Talmage is a well-known homeopathic physician of Brooklyn, and his appointment is the first made from his school, we believe. He succeeds Dr. Alexander Cochran, resigned.

A number of the members of the late Third Regiment, (infantry,) New-York Volunteers, recently held a meeting at the office of Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, at which it was proposed to form an organization of all the surviving members of that regiment, and resolved, if practicable, to ascertain the views of all concerned in relation thereto. The organization to be non-political—of the character of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, is thought desirable. Communications may be addressed to Major Fred. J. Karcher, Williamsburg, N. Y.

The following letter, in reply to one addressed to Gen. Sherman, decides a much-discussed point of military etiquette:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1873.

Gen. Wm. H. Morris, No. 9 Spruce-street, New-York City:

GENERAL: Gen. Sherman directs me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of date the 8th inst., and to make answer:

1. A non-commissioned officer in command of a company, platoon, or section, when passing in review *does* salute the reviewing officer. This is established by custom.

2. He does not drop the point of his sword, but salutes in the manner prescribed for non-commissioned officers.

3. Non-commissioned officers, except those in command of company, &c., do not salute.

At many posts the non-commissioned staff salute when passing in review; but the custom is not universal, and cannot be called the rule. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TOURTELLOTTE,
Colonel and A. D. C.

By the provisions of the new Militia law of Massachusetts, the judge advocate is given jurisdiction over all the territory within a radius of one mile from camps. A mustering officer, with the rank of lieutenant, will be allowed each regiment and battalion, and he will be attached to the staff of the commander. The pay of line officers for duty will be increased $2 per diem, and that of enlisted men will remain as now provided. Commissioned officers will furnish their own uniforms as heretofore, subject, however, to the regulations prescribed by the commander-in-chief. Enlisted men will be provided with new uniforms as soon after the passage of the new law as may be deemed advisable by the commander-in-chief, and an allowance will be made for all necessary repairs thereof, said allowance not to be paid until the uniforms have been in service two years. The committee estimate the cost of uniforms at about $40 each, and a separate dress will be provided for each arm of the service. Provision will be made for the payment of all officers and men who are ordered to report either for duty under arms, or before any court-martial or military board, and payment will also be provided for witnesses, together with all necessary traveling expenses. A very important addition to the law provides that no company will be allowed to parade without permission from the commander-in-chief. The discharge of enlisted men shall be governed as provided for in the regular army. No man shall draw pay for service unless present on the field to sign the pay-rolls on each evening of camp duty. Armories shall be used exclusively for military purposes, and suitable quarters shall be provided for companies.

THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

The Inquiry Resumed by the Committee—The Testimony Yesterday.

The Erie Investigating Committee met, yesterday morning, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, all the members being present, and Mr. Babcock presiding. Mr. A. S. Stickney acted as counsel for the committee, Mr. S. L. M. Barlow for the Erie Board, and Mr. Beech for Mr. O'Doherty.

The committee went into executive session, and was thus engaged for a long time, after which the examination was resumed.

PRESIDENT WATSON RECALLED.

P. H. Watson, the President of the Erie Road, was recalled, and testified that the detailed statement of assets and liabilities presented was a correct one, and the amount charged to construction had been expended on the road. A well-constructed road-bed, he said, always improved with age; the longer the bed remained the more solid it became. Property held by the company—real estate, &c.—had increased in value by time; in some instances it had increased as much as twenty times its first cost. Many of the bonds were sold below par, and were charged in the books at so much money at par as having been invested in the road in construction. The value of the assets had, of course, to be determined by estimate, and comparison with other property in the immediate vicinity. In the witness' opinion the road is worth to-day all that it had cost. He had had clerks at work for six months in order to ascertain the exact value of all the property, personal and otherwise, owned by the Road. Heretofore the books had been kept in a very unsatisfactory manner, and did not show these facts; but by June next, witness expected to have a thorough and complete statement of everything connected with the Road. It had been, and still would be for a time, a work of great labor. There had, doubtless, been very great extravagance in the past; but this had been changed. A great amount of fraud had been practiced by the payments of fares on the cars; but a system had been established compelling the purchase of tickets in the office. The passenger traffic had been a losing one, and it would pay the road better to withdraw the passenger cars altogether. The rates now charged on the cars are much higher than at the offices, so as to induce passengers to take tickets before embarking. There had been complicity between conductors and passengers to cheat the road, the conductors charging the passengers less than at the offices, and the company receiving nothing. The increase of the rates on the cars, and the publication of that fact, is intended to counteract this fraud. Some persons are doubtless injured by it.

To Mr. Wight—Witness had been approached by persons who had intimated that it would be necessary to use certain means and the usual appliances to prevent hostile legislation; but he had informed those who had thus approached him that he would rather spend money to send them to the Penitentiary for their past actions.

Mr. Wight—Who were those persons?

Witness—It would be difficult to point to actual persons or repeat actual words, but sometimes actions speak louder than words. It was more the spirit than the words. Witness would not implicate any particular person, as it was merely his interpretation of words as acts. Persons had written to him to say that certain members of the Legislature had not received their usual passes, and yet when the passes were sent to members of the Legislature, many were sent back indignantly. Members of the Legislature had not said they would accept a bribe, but letters had been written stating that certain members had done certain things, and the writer added that he was glad witness would not pay any money for such things, although the success of the measure would not be guaranteed. Witness might put what construction he pleased on the letter, but on the face it would bear nothing that could be considered wrong. It was like the deacon telling the boys that it would be very wrong to put the wagon on the top of the barn, but the wagon got there notwithstanding the moral advice.

Mr. Wight—Do you object to give the names of persons who have offered their services at Albany?

Witness—I do, because they did not offer their services in such a manner as would render them liable to action in the matter.

To Mr. Lincoln—Until the double track is laid he has given orders not to attempt to secure regularity or high speed, in order not to risk the lives of passengers. Sometimes one train or the other would be behind at a junction, and under such circumstances delays occur, under orders, to prevent collisions.

To Mr. Barlow—He considered the assets of the road worth fully the $100,000,000 specified on the statement.

The witness then detailed the intention of the Southern Improvement Company in the transportation of oil, and why the scheme was never carried out. His connection with that company ceased fully three months before he became connected with the Erie Board.

S. H. DUNAN RECALLED.

S. H. Dunan, the auditor of the Erie Railway Company, was then recalled, and identified the various detailed statements as presented to the committee: The first he called a "Detailed statement of the earnings and expenses for the year 1872." The next, "Profit and loss account to Dec. 31, 1872," and said it showed the surplus capital at Jan. 1 to be $1,947,634 45, which, he said, was more than balanced at the close of the year by an allowance of $2,071,273 73 carried forward to the same account. The interest accruing on Feb. 1, March 1, and April 1, 1873, had been charged to the expenses of 1872, leaving the money to be divided—less by about $500,000 more than the actual expenditures for the year. The stated earnings, he testified, were net, after all rebates, drawbacks, &c., had been deducted from the account. The next statement was for "liabilities and assets on Dec. 31, 1872," and contained the realties of the road. The liabilities had been stated at the full par value, and that the assets at real value, as near as could be ascertained, so far as witness knew. There was no reliable statement of the liabilities made up to Dec. 31, 1871, and could not, therefore, be compared with that of Dec. 31, 1871. The funded debt is the same, but the floating debt was not known, so that the entire debt could not be ascertained. The company did not owe any more on Dec. 31, 1872, than it did in 1871, the bonds issued during that year being for the purpose of taking up bonds that had fallen due. In making up the statement of net earnings, every allowance was made for reparation, accrued interest, and maintenance, and the dividends were declared out of the net earnings of the year 1872. The insurance collected on the fire in Jersey City was credited to capital, and not added to the earnings. The witness presented a statement of the quantity of new rails laid in 1872, which showed that 52,332,340 pounds of rail were charged to repairs, while but 19,420 pounds were charged to construction. Witness then detailed the alterations made in the system of keeping the accounts of the Erie Road, and the plan adopted to protect the company against fraud.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL G. LEWIS

Samuel G. Lewis, of Philadelphia, Controller of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, was next called, and testified that he had examined the detailed statements of the Erie Railway Company and had compared them with the books. From his familiarity with railroad matters for twenty years, and his knowledge of the plans adopted by other railways, and after such examination, he testified that the Erie Company has fairly earned the amount, on the basis of which the dividend had been declared, but whether or not it was policy to have declared the dividend was purely a matter of judgment. Witness believed the sums that had been charged to construction account were legitimately an expense to that account, and were properly additions to the capital of the road. The stockholders were entitled to the net earnings of the road. Although improvements increased the value of the capital and of the road, it would not be fair to the stockholder that in order to pay for these improvements he should be deprived of his share of the actual profits. All such improvements should be provided for from new capital, either from bonds or the issue of increased stock.

To Mr. Beach—The soundness of the statements would depend on the accuracy of the charges to the different accounts. Witness had not gone into the minute details of each statement. If the road had depreciated in 1872, allowance should have been made for such depreciation before declaring a dividend for that year; but if the depreciation had taken place in preceding years, the declaration of the dividend for 1872 would be a matter of judgment. The propriety of declaring the dividend would depend on the value of the road and its prospective capacity to earn a dividend in the future.

To Mr. Antes—If money from the earnings had been used for construction on the prospect of realizing upon bonds, such earnings could and ought to be replaced from the proceeds of the bonds. By using the surplus in hand from the earnings the company were not compelled to put bonds on a bad market to raise a forced loan, and thus saved any depreciation which might arise from such a course.

The committee then adjourned until Monday morning.

Aiding Prisoners to Escape.

Mrs. Bella Simmons, and Mrs. Ann Burgess, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Kelso and Kearns, of the Central Office, on a warrant issued by Justice Walsh, of Brooklyn, charged with having attempted to aid prisoners to escape. The accused are the wives of Simmons and Burgess, the "check raisers," at present confined in the Raymond-street Jail awaiting trial, and it was alleged that during a recent visit to their husbands they supplied the latter with tools to assist them in making their escape from the prison. The women were delivered to the officers from Brooklyn, and were taken to that city for examination.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 West Union....c.	84¼	100 Lake Shore.......c.	92
7.0 do........	84⅛	600 do........	92
800 do.......c.	84⅛	100 do.......c.	91⅞
700 do........	84⅛	800 do........	92
200 do.......c.	84⅛	100 do........	92
700 do........	84⅛	1100 do.......c.	91⅞
200 do........	84⅛	200 do........	92⅛
300 do.......c.	84⅛	200 do........	91⅞
600 do........	84⅛	500 do........	91⅞
200 do........	84⅛	100 do......b3.	92
200 do........	84⅛	100 do.......c.	91⅞
100 Erie Railway....c.	63¾	200 Union Pacific......	34⅝
200 do........	64	100 do......s3.	34⅝
200 do........	63⅞	100 do........	34½
100 Pacific Mail.....c.	57⅞	100 do........	34⅝
11.0 do........	57⅞	200 Rock Island......c.	113⅞
300 do........	57⅞	100 do........	113⅝
100 do........	57⅞	800 do........	113½
100 do........	57⅞	1000 do.......c.	113⅞
100 do........	57⅞	100 St. Paul R........	59⅞
100 do.......c.	57⅞	200 do........	59
300 do.......c.	57⅞	200 Ohio & Miss......	45
700 do........	57⅞	100 do......b3.	45⅛
500 N. Y. C. & Hud...	101⅞	100 do.......c.	45
100 do........	101⅞	500 do........	45⅛
200 do........	101⅞	200 do.......c.	45
500 do........	101⅞	100 do........	45
200 do........	101⅞	300 do........	45
100 do.......c.	101⅞	100 do........	45
100 do.......c.	101⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.. 117	$2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R., c. 111⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.. 116⅛	50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R., bet. call.... 111⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. c. 118⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old....	80⅛	100 Amer. Coal...b. c.	60
[illegible]	[illegible]	10 U. S. Express.....	75½
1,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L.	93⅛	5 N. Y. C. & Hud....	102⅛
1,000 Mich. So. 2d....	[illegible]	200 do.....b. c. c.	101⅞
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st.	96	500 do........	101⅞
2,000 Gt. Western 2d.	[illegible]	100 do........	101⅞
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st.	103⅛	500 do......b3.	101⅞
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d.	[illegible]	100 do........	101⅞
4,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s, bet. call.	103⅛	100 do........	101⅞
1,000 M. & S. P. 8s, 1st.	107	100 do.......c.	101⅞
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.	100	100 do.......c.	102⅞
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	88⅛	100 do........	101⅞
2,000 [illegible]	[illegible]	800 do......b3.	101⅞
1,000 C. Painsville & Ash. new....	93⅛	100 do......b3.	102
3,000 O. & Miss. Con.	92⅛	100 do........	101⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 do......b3.	102⅛
5,000 C. & T. S. F. Bds.	102	100 do........	101⅞
10,000 Louisville & N. Con. '98..	92⅛	100 do........	101⅞
200 West. Un....b. c. c.	84⅛	100 Erie.........b. c. c.	63⅞
800 do........	84⅛	200 do........	[illegible]
500 do.......c.	84⅛	100 do.......c.	64
1000 do........	84⅜	400 do........	64⅛
300 do........	84⅛	200 do........	64⅛
300 do........	84⅛	100 do........	[illegible]
600 do........	84⅛	200 Harlem........b. c.	130¼
200 do........	84⅛	400 do........	131
100 do........	84⅛	300 L. S. & M. S. b. c. c.	91⅛
300 do........	84⅛	800 do........	92
100 do........	84⅛	100 do........	92
300 do........	84⅛	100 do........	91⅛
600 do........	84⅛	100 Panama R........	[illegible]
500 do........	84⅛	200 do..bet. call.	109⅛
700 do.......c.	84⅛	100 do.......c.	109
400 do........	84⅛	100 do........	109
1100 do........	84⅛	300 Un. Pacific.b. c. c.	34⅛
900 do........	84⅛	100 do........	34⅛
400 do........	84⅛	100 do......b3.	34⅛
2000 do........	85	13 C., C., C. & I.... c.	85⅛
1200 do........	84⅛	300 Chi. & R. I....b. c.	113⅛
1500 do........	85	50 N. J. Central. b. c.	103⅛
100 do........	84⅛	50 do........	101⅞
200 do........	84⅛	200 do........	101⅞
400 do........	84⅛	50 do........	101⅞
100 do.......c.	84¼	20 do........	101½
200 do........	84⅝	100 Mil. & St. P..b. c.	59⅛
100 do.......c.	84⅛	100 do........	59⅛
200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	57½	100 do.......c.	59⅛
400 do..bet. call.	57⅞	100 do.......c.	59⅛
300 do........	57⅞	300 do........	59½
100 do........	57⅞	300 do........	59⅜
200 do........	57⅞	300 do......b10.	59⅞
100 do.......c.	57⅞	200 B., H. & E..b. c. c.	3⅛
100 do......s3.	57⅞	100 Del., L. & West...	99⅛
800 do........	57⅞	100 do......b. c. c.	99⅝
100 do.......c.	57⅞	10 P., F. W. & C. G'd.	93⅛
100 do........	57⅞	100 Morris & Essex...	90⅛
1200 do.......c.	57⅞	400 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	45⅛
600 do........	57⅞	200 do.......c.	45⅛
200 do.......c.	57⅞	100 do.......c.	45
200 do.......c.	57⅞	200 C., C. & I. C..b. c.	39⅛
200 do........	57⅞	10 Cen. Nat. Bank...	97
700 do.......c.	57⅞	100 Quick. M Co..b. c.	39⅛
200 do......b. c.	57⅞	100 Quicksilver Pf....	50⅛
200 do........	57⅞	200 Mariposa L. & M..	14
800 do........	57⅞	11 D. & H. Can x p'ce.	113
600 do.......c.	58	50 Consol. Coal..b. c.	55⅛
400 do........	57⅞	100 do........	55⅛
100 do......b3.	58	200 do........	56
200 do........	57⅞	100 do........	56⅛
200 do........	57⅞	120 do........	56⅛
1600 do........	58	200 do........	56⅛
100 do.......c.	57⅞	200 Maryl'd Coal..b. c.	25⅛
400 do........	57⅞	200 Mariposa Pref....	1⅛
100 do......b3.	57⅞	10,000 B., H. & E. 1st, b3............	30⅛
100 do........	57⅞		
200 do........	57⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New......b. c. 117⅛	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67........b. c. 116⅛
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........b. c. 118⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

600 Pacific Mail......	57⅞	100 N. Y. C. & Hud....	101⅞
200 do........	57⅞	1200 do........	101⅞
300 do........	57⅞	2000 do........	101⅞
100 do........	57⅞	100 Erie Railroad....c.	63⅞
2200 do........	57⅞	200 do........	63⅞
700 do........	57⅞	200 Harlem..........	130⅛
100 U. S. Express....	75	600 do........	130
600 Western Union...	84⅛	100 Bost., H. & Erie..	3⅛
800 do........	84⅛	100 Union Pacific.....	34⅛
200 do........	84⅛	700 do........	34⅛
300 do........	84⅛	100 do.......c.	34⅛
400 do........	84⅛	200 do........	34⅛
200 do........	84⅛	100 St. Paul..........	59⅛
100 do......b3.	84⅛	600 do........	59
1200 do........	84⅛	300 do........	58⅞
100 do.......c.	84⅛	50 Rock Island.......	114
1400 do........	84⅛	700 do........	113⅞
500 do........	84⅛	200 do........	113⅞
100 do........	84⅛	500 do........	113⅞
15 do........	88	100 do.......c.	113⅞
200 do........	84⅛	500 C., C. & I. C.......	39
300 Panama..........	109⅛	100 Tol. & Wab.......	70⅛
200 Lake Shore......	91⅛	200 do........	70⅛
100 do.......c.	91⅛	200 Ohio & Miss......	44⅞
3200 do........	91⅛	600 do........	44⅞
2800 do........	91⅛	200 do.......c.	44⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100 West. Un. Tel....	84⅛	100 Harlem Railroad.	129⅞
1600 do..bet. call.	84⅛	100 do....b. c. c.	129⅞
600 do........	84⅛	200 do........	130
1400 do........	84⅛	200 do........	129⅞
100 do......b3.	84⅛	200 do........	129⅞
100 Quicksilver Pref.	50	200 do........	129⅞
400 Pacific Mail..b. c.	57⅞	100 N. J. Cen..b. c. c.	101⅛
700 do........	57⅞	100 do........	101⅛
300 do........	57⅞	5 C., C., C. & I......	86
200 do........	57⅞	100 Clev. & Pitts. Gt'd.	88⅞
900 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	91⅛	200 do........	89
900 do........	91⅛	200 do..bet. call.	88⅞
500 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	101⅛	100 Chic. & Alton.....	110⅛
600 do........	101⅛	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	26
100 do......b3.	101⅛	200 Mil. & St. Paul. b. c.	59
700 do........	101⅛	500 do......b10.	59⅛
200 Union Pacific. b. c.	34⅛	161 Morris & Essex...	90⅛
300 do......b60.	35	11 do........	91
1400 Erie Railroad. b. c.	[illegible]	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c.	38⅞
100 Panama......b. c.	109⅛		

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	118⅛	100 Lake Shore........	91⅛
2,000 Union Pac. 1st.	80⅛	800 do........	91⅛
200 Harlem Railroad..	129⅛	2400 do........	91⅛
200 do........	129⅞	100 do......s3.	91⅛
200 do........	129⅛	200 do........	91⅛
1300 Western Union..	84⅛	100 St. Paul..........	59⅛
400 do.......c.	84⅛	100 do........	59⅛
1000 do........	84⅛	100 Panama..........	109⅛
100 do......b3.	84⅛	100 do........	109⅛
100 do........	84⅛	400 do........	109
100 U. S. Express....	74⅛	100 do........	108⅞
400 Pacific Mail......	57⅞	1000 Bost., H. & Erie.	3⅛
600 do........	57⅞	1200 do........	3⅛
100 do......b3.	57⅞	100 Rock Island......c.	113⅞
1400 do........	57⅞	100 do........	113⅛
1000 do........	57⅞	100 do........	113⅛
200 Union Pacific.....	34⅛	100 do........	113⅛
500 do........	34⅛	100 do........	113⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...	101⅞	300 do........	113
3.0 do........	101⅛	200 Ohio & Miss......	44⅛
400 do........	101⅛	100 C., C. & I. C......	38⅞
100 do......b3.	101⅛	200 do......b3.	39
200 Erie Railroad.....	63⅞	100 do......b30.	39⅛
300 do........	64		

SATURDAY, April 5—P. M.

The Bank return this Afternoon is surprisingly unfavorable. The loss on the Greenback Average of $3,789,300 is something wholly unexpected after the rumors of the week that Currency from the Country was coming this way. It seems incomprehensible that nearly four millions of Greenbacks should disappear on the Bank Averages. The result looks more like tampering with the Money Market by the withdrawal of Greenbacks from Bank employment to keep up the extravagant rates for Money, to depress Stocks and to advance Gold than any incident of the past five or six weeks. How it has been done, or by whom, are questions which we are not prepared to solve, but that the purpose is of a compound nature, designed to reach the cost of Money, to depress the Stock market, and to help the Gold speculation, admits of very little doubt. The loss on the Gold Average is $514,700, which is not out of the way in comparing Customs payments into the Treasury with sales of Gold from the Treasury. The Loans and Discounts are fairly supported, showing that most of the Banks are accommodating their regular dealers beyond their lawful Money strength in Gold and Greenbacks. They are down $814,700, while the general line of Deposits is off $5,821,700. The Circulation is $80,100 higher than on the previous return. Last week the Banks were under the line of 25 ₽ cent. Gold and Greenbacks to Deposits and Circulation $377,200. The present return increases the deficiency to $3,245,800.

The sales of Gold were advanced to-day to 119@119¼ ₽ cent., and the speculators for the rise talk confidently of higher rates next week. The Foreign Exchanges were steady. It is not a mail-day for the European steamers, and no important business was done. On London the sixty days rate is 107⅞ ₽ cent.

The Public Funds show steadiness, but, as remarked yesterday, the sales for Cash are well up with the rise in Gold. One or more banking firms bought yesterday and to-day large sums of 5-20s, buyer sixty days, at a difference of 1 ₽ cent over the Cash price. The operation is based on the calculation that early in June when these contracts fall due the Bonds can be made available for Exchange on London at rates [illegible] ₽ cent. above the present terms.

The Share speculation at the Stock Exchange was not very active, but the *Bull* operators held on with remarkable tenacity, and they stood bravely to their guns after the report of the Bank Statement. The Brokers paid a sixteenth to an eighth of one ₽ cent. for Money to carry over bank accounts until Monday. At 3 o'clock P. M., the Saturday hour for closing the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

Closing Quotations—April 5.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s..........	114⅞	115
U. S. 5-20s, May and November...	118⅞	119⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July...	118⅞	119
American Gold..............	118⅞	119
Bills on London, 60 days........	107⅞	107⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson.......	101⅞	101⅞
Chicago and Rock Island.......	113⅞	113
Pacific Mail................	57⅞	57⅞
St. Paul Preferred...........	74⅞	74⅞
St. Paul Common............	59⅞	59⅛
Ohio and Mississippi..........	44⅞	44⅞
Western Union Telegraph.......	84⅞	84⅞
Erie....................	63⅞	64⅛
Union Pacific...............	34⅞	34⅛
Lake Shore................	91⅞	91⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central......	38⅞	39
Toledo and Wabash...........	70⅞	70⅛
Harlem...................	131⅞	129⅞

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.
Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY, MILWAUKEE EXTENSION FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FOR SALE AT 90, AND RECOMMENDED AS AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY BY HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 5—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93 for money, and 93⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 50⅛.

2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 93 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛; new 5s, 90⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 50⅛.

PARIS, April 5—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f. 97c.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened heavy. Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales, 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable this month at 9⅛d., and from New-Orleans, March and April, at 9⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 78s. 6d. ₽ tierce for New Mess. Cheese, 70s. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

Evening—Bacon, 40s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for Short Rib Middle.

Evening—Linseed-oil, £33 5s. ₽ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 42s.@42s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—April 5.

By Judge Fancher.

Kid vs. Kid; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

The Turnverein vs. Weber et al.; defendant John Weber, is entitled to costs against the plaintiff, and the plaintiff is entitled to costs against the other defendants.

Menet vs. The New-York Chemical Company; motion to strike the answer is denied with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Sage et al. vs. Volkening; order settled.

Elsworth vs. Muldoon; findings settled.

Russell et al. vs. Baker et al; report confirmed and order granted.

Whitehead vs. Kennedy et al.; allowance granted.

Drummond vs. Donalds; order granted canceling the judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 5.

By Judges Monell, Sedgwick, and Van Vorst.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. George Haws and Peter Mulady; judgment reversed so far as it restrains defendant Haws from prosecuting his action against the plaintiff, and judgment absolute for him dissolving the injunction and dismissing the complaint as to him with the costs of the trial of this action at the Special Term, but without costs upon this appeal. Opinion by Monell, Judge.

By Judges Monell, Curtis, and Sedgwick.

Harvey Weed vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to the appellants to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

By Judges Monell, Freedman, and Curtis.

Adam Ritter, Executor, &c., vs. Samuel Phillips and others; motion for re-argument denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Monell, J.

Elizabeth Meyers vs. Isaac Dixon; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Freedman, J.

Henry Stubben vs. Valentine Roos, Executor, &c.; judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Charles S. Bryce vs. The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Monell.

George A. Baker vs. Henry Wales; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

George Bendel vs. Matthew Hettrick; exceptions sustained, dismissal of complaint set aside, and new trial ordered, with costs to the plaintiff to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Vernon K. Stevenson vs. James K. Spratt; judgment modified by restricting the specific lien upon the surplus moneys to the advances made upon the contract only. As modified, judgment affirmed without costs. Opinion by Monell, J.

James Coddington et al. vs. John B. Dunham et al.; judgment affirmed with costs, with leave to defendants to file and serve amended answer on payment of all costs in the action. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Frederick S. Winston vs. Stephen English; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judges Curtis and Monell.

Edward Miller, Administrator, vs. William P. Earle; judgment reversed, and new trial granted, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Monell.

Adelia Sickles vs. Wright Gillies et al.; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Lloyd Canaday vs. John S. Stiger; judgment to be amended by adding the sum of $1,400, with interest from Jan. 1, 1872, together with the costs of the appeal. Opinion by Judge Monell.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. William Fargo, President, &c.; exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the verdict. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

By Chief Justice Barbour and Judges Curtis and Monell.

Frank Johnson et al. vs. Charles J. Oppenheimer; judgment and order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Gerhard Reuscher vs. Frederick Klein; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis; dissenting opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

J. Frederick Badenhop vs. Thomas J. McCahill et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Alvah Beebe et al. vs. Solomon Ranger; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Daniel S. Durell vs. The Evangelical Church of St. James of the City of New-York; verdict set aside and new trial ordered, with costs to defendants to abide event. Opinion by Chief Justice Barbour.

The Gaylord Manufacturing Company vs. Josiah A. Allen; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Barbour.

Anthony S. Hope vs. Peter Balin et al.; orders appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Barbour.

Albert Gilbert vs. Edward B. Wesley; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Barbour.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 5.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Little et al. vs. Gardner et al.; order for judgment for defendant, Gardner.

Lane et al. vs. Beaman et al.; order appointing Freeman H. Baldwin as receiver.

Berwick vs. Dale; order of reference.

Lightstone vs. Weber; order dismissing appeal, with costs of the appeal and $10 costs of motion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 5.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Seagrave vs. Howard; allowance of $200 granted.

Buttermore vs. Scholle; decree signed.

Dornauer vs. Catherwood; application denied.

Reed vs. Dorr; motion granted.

Rosenberg vs. Lightstone; motion granted on payment of trial fee and disbursements; cause to be tried next term.

THE CIVIL COURTS FOR APRIL.

The Court of Appeals will continue its session in this City during the present and probably the coming week.

The State Courts (local) commence their session for the April Term to-morrow, the assignment of Judges for the different branches being as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

General Term—Adjourned to April 8.
Circuit—Part I.—Judge Barrett.
Circuit, Part II.—Judge Van Brunt.
Chambers—Judge Davis.
Oyer and Terminer—Judge Brady.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Chief Justice Barbour, and Judges Monell and Van Vorst.
Special Term—Judge Sedgwick.
Trial Term—Part I.—Judge Freedman.
Trial Term—Part II.—Judge Curtis.

COMMON PLEAS.

Trial Term—Part I.—Judge Joseph F. Daly.
Trial Term—Part II.—Judge Larremore.
Equity Term—Judge Robinson.
Special Term—Chief Justice Daly.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 202.—*Lyon et al. vs. Brown et al.*—Appeal from the District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee.—This is a contest for the ownership of the Bibb County Iron-works and Rolling-mill, in Alabama. The United States claims, under a capture from the Confederate States in March, 1865, and Lyon and others claim, as purchasers at a Freedman's Bureau sale, made in July, 1866. On the part of these parties it is asserted that the property was sold to the Confederate States, in September, 1862, for $600,000, and that, being their property, it was rightfully captured and legally sold by the Government. Brown et al. claim as original owners of the property, asserting that the deed made to the Confederate States was made under duress, and that the property was not engaged in manufactures in the interest of the rebels with their consent; and insist that in any case, having received the pardon of the President, they are entitled to have their property restored to them. The decree below was in their favor, and it is here contended that it is without parallel, as it sustained a plea of duress, made by a corporation. It is also averred that all the stockholders of the concern voted in favor of the transfer to the Confederate Government, and all of them afterward went before a judge and acknowledged that they voluntarily made the conveyance. P. Phillips, for appellants; John F. Morgan, for appellees.

No. 204.—*Merritt et al. vs. Schooner Mary Evelyn.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was a case of collision between the sloop Ethan Allen and the schooner in the channel east of Blackwell's Island, at the entrance of Long Island Sound, in the afternoon of Sept. 20, 1868. The Court below found the accident the result of a violation of the rules of navigation by the sloop, whose owners were libellants, and the decree was accordingly. It is here maintained that the schooner was guilty of negligence in running too close upon another schooner in whose company she was beating down the river, and that in doing so she was compelled to make the movements which led to the disaster. R. H. Huntley for Appellants; F. A. Wilcox for appellees.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSE AUCTION BRANCH, NOS. 19 to 25 West 13th-st., near 5th-av. HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C. Arch Johnson will sell at auction, on Wednesday, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at NO. 102 WEST 17TH-ST., Rosewood Parlor Suites, Walnut Bed-room Suites, Hair Mattresses, Pillows, &c.; China and Glassware, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oil-cloth, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Full particulars in time.

CENTRAL AUCTION HOUSE. WINANS & GARRETTSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Sales-rooms Nos. 327 and 329 6th-av., near 22d-st. and Broadway. Auction sales of furniture, mirrors, carpets, ornaments, paintings, carriages, harness, &c., &c. Goods received on storage for private sale. Sales at private residences a specialty.

BANKRUPT SALE.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the United States District Court, District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the office of S. S. Morris, Esq., Register, at No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the outstanding claims of the Lodi Print Works, bankrupts, and of the undersigned as assignee thereof.—Dated April 3, 1873. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee of the Lodi Print Works.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., From Pier No. 29 North River.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, April 8.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, April 10.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, April 12.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y. MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, NASSAU, HAVANA, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, AND THE SPANISH MAIN. The company's first-class iron-built screw steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:
The steam-ship LAGOS, Capt. PEGDEN, for Nassau and Havana, on the 12th April.
The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, on the 16th April.
The steam-ship MANDINGO, Capt. SPENCE, for Havana direct, on 26th April.
The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, on the 29th April.
For freight and passage, apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

NOTICE. The Inman steamer CITY OF MONTREAL will sail on SUNDAY, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M. JOHN G. DALE.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FROM the Department of State indispensable to travelers going abroad, issued by RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st., Notary and Commissioner for every State.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR APRIL! Horace Waters & Sons, 481 B'way, N.Y., Will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Other Organs, $55 up, for cash. Monthly installments received, from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

THE BEST ORGANS On the EASIEST TERMS. "The Silver Tongues," On rental and sale per installment plan. Come direct to the factory and wholesale warerooms. E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, (Estb'd 1846.) 143, 145 and 147 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y. FORTY different STYLES at varying prices.

AT HAINES BROS.', No. 27 Union-square. First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE PRIOR to removal. $125; beautiful iron-frame pianoforte; modern improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 7 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, in this City, established ten years, easily conducted, and now in successful operation; gross profits during that time have exceeded $20,000 per annum, and can be increased. To a responsible party, will be sold low. Address EXCELSIOR, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE FOR SALE.—Four years established; large and strictly cash trade; long lease and good-will of the business; no opposition; for sale low. Good reasons for selling. Apply to Mrs. NORTHROP, No. 371 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, or at the store, corner President and Smith sts.

A BUSINESS MAN WITH CAPITAL wanted.—An opportunity to engage in a staple, safe, and unusually profitable manufacturing business; monopoly secured; no investment desired without an equivalent to show for it. Apply to JOHN D. HALL, No. 231 Broadway.

$3,500.—PROSPEROUS DRY-GOODS store for sale on easy terms; twenty-five per cent. cash, balance four, eight, and twelve months' credit. Apply or address the store itself, BRADLEY, No. 1,382 3d-av.

FOR SALE—WITH PRIVILEGE OF LEASE, the stone yard, with shop, stone, steam engine, and rubbing-bed, &c. For further particulars inquire of JAMES GIBSON & CO., 542 West 49th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION! BOKER'S BITTERS. Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the imitations and counterfeits, offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, while the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary-shop. BUY ONLY OF RESPECTABLE HOUSES. L. FUNKE, Jr., sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., Post-office Box No. 1,029. New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 369 West 23d-st., corner of 9th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS GERman and French wishes a situation as companion or governess in some family intending to visit Vienna the coming Summer, where she has friends, and would consider her passage money and expenses as compensation for her services. Address Vienna, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—BY AN industrious, intelligent girl; will be found an experienced, respectful, and neat servant; recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—A German lady wants to go out by the day as seamstress; cuts, fits, sews on the Wheeler & Wilson machine, and makes fancy goods. Address M. D., Box No. 87 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF UNdoubted respectability, who has had considerable success as a writer, and is a fine elocutionist, also a practical housekeeper, would take charge of a house in New-York for a party of gentlemen, who would unite to secure a refined and comfortable home at the least expense; or in any other position that would insure her a support; mutual references. Address for one week, M. W. R., Newark Post-office, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF ENERGY, has a good practical experience in housekeeping and training of children, is desirous of getting a position in a gentleman's house where she may have the full charge, or hotel; City or country; best of references given. Call or address Mrs. Spencer, No. 32 Washington-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—A FIRST-CLASS family wishing to leave their house for the Summer with a quiet American woman, can find one by calling immediately on Miss BARBER, No. 112 West 25th-st.

LADIES' MAID OR NURSE.—WITH A family going to Europe this Spring, by a young Protestant woman, who is perfectly competent for her duties, never sea sick, and refers to the family she is now living with at Irvington, on the Hudson. Address Sarah, care of G. D. M., Post-office Box No. 194, Irvington.

LADIES' MAID.—A FIRST-CLASS SWISS ladies' maid, who speaks French, German, and English, wishes a situation; with a lady about to travel preferred; unexceptionable City references. Address S. S., Box 57 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced; would give her services for her passage to Europe about the 1st of May; does not object to the care of children during the voyage. Address M. E. M., No. 121 West 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress solicits washing to do at home; understands fluting; moderate terms. No. 231 East 38th-st., two stairs up, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress solicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her house. Mrs. Burns, No. 152 West 30th-st., top floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LADY dress solicits washing and ironing to do at home; references given. Call on or address Mrs. Price, No. 627 West 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE COLored woman solicits fine washing to do at home by the dozen, week, or month. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st., room No. 5.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY desires to go out as monthly nurse; best physicians' and families' reference; City or country. Call at No. 349 West 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED seamstress (English) solicits engagements in private families by the day, or would take work home; expert operator. Mrs. Matthews, No. 224 East 24th-st.

SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN FINISH AND turn dresses handsomely wishes work in families by the day. Address A. X., No. 54½ West 32d-st., *Times* Up-town Office.

MALES.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COPYists, mechanics, laborers, porters, office boys, or any kind of male labor, are requested to apply to W. B. Churchill, at No. 134 Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., personally or by letter; no charge to employer or employé; office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and 1¼ to 5½ P. M., daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, FROM the north of Ireland, wants work in City or country; understands driving and the care of horses, also plain gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; is strictly temperate, and has testimonials. Inquire at No. 267 Bowery.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman and groom, a German married man, (no family,) of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; is a stylish and careful driver and a good groom; will be found perfectly sober, civil, and willing; six years' best City reference. Address S. A., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, PLAIN gardener, and as a Generally Useful Man.—By an intelligent, reliable, and industrious young man, (Protestant;) will take moderate wages and try to please; recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; understands the care of horses thoroughly; honest, sober, and obliging; five years' reference from last employer. Apply at last employer's office, No. 14 South-st., New-York, or address for two days Thomas, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN without any family; five years' reference for honesty, sobriety and capability; thoroughly acquainted with Newport and City driving. Address Thomas, sales-room, 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A CAREFUL CITY driver, steady and trusty man, who is always on hand and ready at call; can give plenty of best City references. Address Coachman, No. 134 West 19th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO has had long experience; is an excellent groom and careful driver; first-class City references. Address J. H., private stable, No. 7 West 9th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THORoughly understands his business; has good reference from his last employer. Call or address A. V. F., No. 153 West 24th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SCOTCH, as coachman; refers to his last employer. Call or address for two days J. M., No. 162 East 33d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored coachman; long experience and understands his business perfectly. Best City reference. Address Coachman, No. 136 West 30th-st., up-stairs.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS coachman and gardener in a private family; country preferred; excellent references. Address C. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS good coachman; best City references. Call at the stable, No. 209 East 33d-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Call at No. [illegible]

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A Welsh Protestant man, aged twenty-five years; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows, milking, gardening, and general work about a gentleman's place; best recommendations. Can be seen on Monday at 133 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENER in all its branches by a married man, Swiss; can give first-class recommendations; none need apply without glass. Address J. C., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

JANITOR, &c.—A TRUSTWORTHY MAN as janitor, messenger, collector, or any such position; can use carpenters' tools; good City references; security if desired. Address for three days, E. N., Box No. 29, *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

PORTER.—IN HOTEL, RESTAURANT, OR club-house, or as private watchman, by a young man who is well experienced in any of the above capacities. Apply or can be seen at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av., on Monday.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A VERY RELIABLE young man; can milk, take care of horses, and attend garden; City or country. R. N., No. 239 East 58th-st.; call for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A.—WORK GIVEN OUT AT EXCELlent prices to pay for first-class new sewing machines. All earned over a small installment payment payable in cash. A few new elegant machines will be disposed of this week very cheap. BLAKE, BUCKWALTER & CO., No. 115 6th-av., corner 12th-st., and No. 101 Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.

WANTED—A CHRONOMETER OR REGUlator maker; a practical and first-class workman. Apply by letter to R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; give references, &c.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR general house-work in a private family. Apply after 9, on Monday and Tuesday, at 132 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT girl for general house-work; wages, $12. No. 424 Lexington-av., after 1.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE; MAN as coachman and gardener; wife to do house work. Inquire of C. WHITE, No. 243 West 31st-st.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY. NOTICE TO PASSENGERS. The Erie Railway Passenger Depot at Jersey City, recently destroyed by fire, has been replaced by a new structure, with ticket-office, waiting-rooms and all conveniences for the transaction of passenger business. Ferry-boats will run regularly from Chambers-st. and 23d-st. Depots to Jersey City at the advertised hours. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent. H. D. V. PRATT, Superintendent Transportation.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS. SALOON STEAMER WYOMING. Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REFUGE, and J. R. BALDWIN, Glenwood, Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Englewood, and other Groves to let. Also, Tug-boats, such as desired. Office 333 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry. B. B. CROSBY.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1873.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition ... $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition ... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum ... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra ... 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum ... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum ... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $20—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

By the official investigation of the *Atlantic* disaster at Halifax, yesterday, we have further and more conclusive evidence that the vessel was lost through the carelessness or incapacity of Capt. WILLIAMS. He adheres, under oath, to the statements he had previously made as to the causes of the calamity, and out of his own mouth he must be condemned. He has found a theory for the destruction of his vessel, and thinks he did not make sufficient allowance for the "set" of the ocean, in which opinion Chief Officer FIRTH concurs. But this is no extenuation of his guilt. By his own confession, he left his ship to his subordinates, when, by remaining on the bridge, he would have seen the danger in time to have avoided it. He even thinks that had he been called precisely at 3 o'clock, as he directed, the calamity might not have occurred. In these admissions Capt. WILLIAMS has declared himself to be the immediate cause of the disaster, and, with this terrible responsibility upon him, it is a relief to find that the stories about his misconduct after the vessel struck are not wholly true. All the passengers who testified yesterday spoke in praise of his conduct during those dreadful hours in the rigging; and it appears that, instead of being one of the first to be taken off, he did not leave until he had become entirely disabled, and left only fifteen behind him. In all this story of criminal carelessness, there is so little that is consoling that even this circumstance seems a mitigation of the horrors of which he was the cause.

The Erie investigation begins to drag a little. When the committee obtained the "legal expenses" account of the company, it was expected that they would proceed to examine the various recipients of the million or so of dollars paid under that head. So far, we have only had the very instructive testimony of Messrs. BARBER and VAN VECHTEN about their very liberal fees for peripatetic argumentation. Mr. TILDEN, too, has explained away his $20,000 to half that amount, though his way of earning it was even more mysterious than that of the professors of "skilled talent." But where are those other eminent "lawyers," Messrs. TWEED, HASTINGS, DREW, and GOULD, not to mention such minor lights as Senator MADDEN and others? After we have heard the nature and extent of the "legal services" rendered by these gentlemen, it would be interesting to hear what Mr. VANDERBILT has to say about the disposal of the money paid to defeat the Pro-rata Freight bill. That money was drawn from the treasury of the Erie and Central Railroads avowedly as a bribe to legislators. Even if it were impossible to discover the men who took it—which it is not—we know the men who paid it, and the sooner their guilt is clearly defined the better for public morality.

Last week, there was a further increase in the number of deaths in the City. The number reported up to yesterday at noon is 561, being equal to an annual rate of 29 per 1,000 of the population. This is above the normal average of the season, and makes us long for the day when the Street-cleaning Bureau and the Health Board will be taken out of the hands of a set of political intriguers and placed where they will be conducted with a view to public benefit. That the preventable causes of local disease are as numerous as they are flagrant, can easily be discovered by anybody who walks about the streets with a moderately observing eye and a nose of average sensitiveness.

It is announced that in the reorganization of the Philadelphia Custom-house over $70,000 in expenses have been saved. The Democrats will, of course, see in this only another proof of Republican extravagance, and further evidence that the President has abandoned civil service reform. But taken in connection with the fact that several other Custom-houses have been overhauled with a saving to the Government in each case, the people generally will come to a more sensible conclusion.

President GRANT has acted with wise clemency and been guided by the policy of the Republican Party, in the announced determination to suspend all further proceedings in the 1,000 cases yet pending against the Kuklux in the Southern States. This one act is a sufficient answer to all the charges which have been made against the President of a purpose to oppress the Southern people. That he gives practical effect to the policy of magnanimity at a time when it is not altogether certain that it is safe, is a proof of his anxiety to use all possible means to hasten the pacification of the Southern States. That is, of course, his only object, and it remains with the disaffected in the South to determine whether the course now announced shall be adhered to. If there shall be any further outrages by the Kuklux, it will be the duty of the President to vigorously enforce the law against them, and in doing so, he will be sustained by public opinion. We hope, however, that there will be no occasion for any more prosecutions.

If the strike of the gasmen results in the complete stoppage of the gas-works, the injury to business will be immense, while the discomforts and dangers to which all citizens will be subjected must be very serious. The public, however, should not blindly lay the blame upon the workmen. These men are not only employed in an atmosphere that is in the highest degree unwholesome, and are compelled to work in a temperature that is almost intolerable, but the grievance which has led to the present strike is the refusal by the companies to adhere to the terms which they granted to the workmen last Summer. They then acceded to the demand for eight, instead of twelve hours of labor. They now compel the men to work twelve hours, or to be thrown out of employment. The strike is thus the result of the attempt on the part of rich, insolent, and heartless monopolists to grind the faces of their workmen. The people of this City owe the gas companies no gratitude, and we are very much mistaken if, in the present crisis, their sympathies will not be wholly with the men. But let the leaders of the workmen see that this sympathy is not forfeited by the misconduct of hot-headed and ruffianly men. Let us have no violence. The first attempt to deter other workmen, by force, from taking the places of the strikers will put the latter in a false position.

That a woman so remarkable in character and in appearance, and whose places of residence have been so clearly traced, as the wife, or mistress, of CHARLES GOODRICH, should elude every effort at discovery by the Brooklyn detectives is a fact only to be explained by assuming these officers to be as stupid as they are sluggish. Before the Goodrich murder passes out of public notice, it is well to recall what was, in all probability, the first step which the dead man made toward a dark and terrible end. He inserted a "Personal" in a daily newspaper. When we have blamed the man for his shameful connection, and judged the woman for her murderous revenge, what shall be said about the paper which lends its columns to the business of assignation, and fitly provides another section for the purpose of advertising abortionists? High prices are paid, of course, for announcements about the trade in female honor and child-murder, but does no curse cling to such gains, and can the paper that thrives by such means ever say a word that will strike with honest effect in the cause of decency or honesty?

Unseaworthy Steam-ships.

Whether the loss of the *Atlantic* will be forgotten after a few weeks have passed, or whether it will lead to reforms in the present conduct of ocean steam navigation, remains to be seen. Meanwhile there can be no doubt of the duty of urging upon those concerned in the steam-ship business to leave no means unused to insure the safety of their passengers.

The most obvious lesson to be drawn from the fate of the *Atlantic* is that recklessness is not, in the long run, profitable. The White Star managers have been guilty of sacrificing safety, both to speed and to economy. They have now reaped the fruit of their conduct by a disaster which is not only an immediate loss of many thousand dollars to them, but which must inevitably reduce the number of the traveling public who dare to trust their lives on the ships that are liable to be sent to sea with broken propellers, insufficient coal, and incapable commanders. Though other lines may not have practiced the same recklessness which wrecked the *Atlantic*, not a few of them are but little behind the White Star line in other offenses. The weakness of the *Atlantic*, and her sister ships, which is the result of the faulty model upon which they are built, is shown, though in a less degree, by the vessels of more than one of the rival Transatlantic lines.

It is a matter of notoriety that the ships of the White Star line are nearly eleven times as long as they are broad. The newest additions to the fleets of at least two rival lines are but little better proportioned. Now the consequence of building steamers of this excessive length is twofold. They are rendered so weak as to be likely to go to pieces with great rapidity in case they run ashore, and they are, moreover, unmanageable and dangerous in heavy weather.

So long as the machinery of one of these long and narrow ships remains in order she is comparatively safe in any weather, provided she has sufficient sea-room. If a hurricane is blowing she can usually scud before it at a sufficient rate of speed to avoid the danger of being swamped by an overtaking sea. When, however, the moment arrives when she can safely scud no longer, it becomes necessary to heave her to, and it is then that she is placed in imminent danger. She turns her head to the wind slowly and reluctantly, when a properly modeled ship would spin round as on a pivot. She is thus liable to be caught in the trough of the sea, and to be instantly swamped. Even if the attempt to heave her to is successful, her subsequent ability to ride out the gale depends wholly upon the ability of her machinery to withstand the frightful strain to which it is subjected by the inevitable "racing" of the screw. She could not be kept up to the wind by sail alone, without spreading a large amount of after-sail. No canvas is strong enough to stand the strain of being spread in large quantities to a violent tempest. The mere rag of sail under which an old-fashioned ship could be safely hove to, would produce no effect upon a ship of the model of the *Atlantic*. It is, therefore, plain that she must rely wholly upon her screw, which must be kept in motion so as to give the ship steerage-way, and enable the helm, while kept hard down, to hold her to the wind.

So far, no ocean steamer of this vicious model has been lost in the circumstances just described. When, however, one of these ships, hove to in a fierce tempest, breaks some part of her machinery, she is morally certain to founder. That such a contingency must occur sooner or later is more than probable. Prudence would therefore dictate that vessels of this model should be shunned as needlessly dangerous by all travelers who object to death by drowning. By such a course, the owners would soon be forced to discontinue their hazardous experiments with vessels of inordinate length.

The other obvious fault in the construction of iron steam-ships is the practice of building their hulls of but one thickness of iron. One of the chief advantages of iron over wood, in the mind of the ship-owner, is that in the thin iron ship there is much more room for cargo than there is in a wooden ship, with her immense knees and timber, and her thick planking. In order to economize room as much as possible, the bottom of an ordinary ocean steamer is constructed of but one thickness of iron. The least touch upon a rock is sure to knock a hole in this thin skin, and the ship is then about as buoyant as a tin pot without a bottom. Now, the Great Eastern is built with a double skin, one within the other. When she ran aground near Flushing Bay, and tore her outer bottom to pieces, she was in no danger of sinking. Had she been built of one thickness of iron, like the *Atlantic*, she would have gone down like a particularly heavy block of marble. If iron steam-ships are to be made reasonably safe, there must be something more between the passengers and the sea than a single thin plate of iron.

How can these necessary reforms be brought about? How can the managers of ocean steam-ships be compelled to build their vessels after a proper model, and with double thicknesses of iron? Nearly all of the present ocean steam-ships plying to and from this port are owned in England, and their owners are thus beyond the reach of American legislation. The traveling public, however, by persistently refusing to trust themselves on board improperly-built ships, and by steadily preferring those steamers which approach nearest to safety in their construction, can soon make the building of gigantic floating death-traps an unprofitable business for any company to engage in.

Catching Cold.

A short time hence, more than half the population of this City will probably be either sneezing or blowing their noses. There is, as everybody knows, very apt to be, when Spring weather fairly sets in, an indiscriminate catching of colds among the community in general. It would naturally, indeed, be supposed that in the storms and snows of Winter—especially such a Winter as the one we have just passed through—colds would be much more frequent than in sunshiny days in April, with the mercury at perhaps sixty or sixty-five degrees in the shade; but this natural supposition, as every one of the slightest observation is aware, is exactly the reverse of the facts in the case.

A great deal of the catching cold in Spring is unquestionably the result of natural causes, against which no prudence can guard. But, on the other hand, very much of it might be prevented by a reasonable amount of care. People are apt to get a sudden, and, as the consequences often show, very ill-timed, enthusiasm for fresh air in April. Now, we have not a word to say against a great deal of fresh air. Far from it. On the contrary, we are fully convinced that it is an article of which most persons, especially in a large city, do not get a quarter enough. But individuals who have accustomed themselves all Winter to close rooms cannot with impunity suddenly alter their habits when the weather changes in the Spring. Without at all raising the question how far sitting in a draft may or may not be in itself a wholesome operation, it is very certain that it is not conducive to the health of persons who for the preceding four months have avoided every whiff of cool air as carefully as a cat would keep out of a shower-bath. And yet these are often exactly the persons who are most likely, especially if they become heated by walking, to sit in such a draft. The reason for this is obvious. Those who shrink so much from a little discomfort occasioned by the cold in Winter, frequently shrink, in the same way, from the discomfort of being too warm in the Spring.

It would probably not be too much to say that over one-half the cases of consumption in this latitude originate between the 1st of March and the 1st of June. This year, March was decidedly a Winter month, and there was consequently less catching cold in it than usual. But although we have got through March with uncommonly little of this trouble, the greater part of April and the whole of May still remain. Perhaps what is usually the worst part of the Spring in this respect is past, but however that may be, there is likely to be abundant need for care in what is left. We often have weather as late as the latter part of May when people take colds a good deal more readily than they get rid of them. The longest and fiercest snow-storm we had during the past Winter—and we had some pretty fair specimens of what a genuine snow-storm is—were incomparably less productive of danger to lungs and throat than would be three or four successive days of balmy, hazy weather, such as we may have at any period between the present time and nearly or quite the 1st of June.

One of the most singular things in connection with the subject of which we are speaking is the proclivity which young ladies between the ages of sixteen and twenty have for taking the most effective measures possible for giving themselves a bad cold. Strange as such a statement may appear to any one that has never observed the facts, girls between these ages commonly manifest much more of this disposition than boys. If any of our readers doubt this, let them ask two or three fathers or mothers of large families which are most apt—the sons or the daughters—when they are heated by exercise, to throw off shawls or overcoats and sit down by an open window, as nearly opposite as possible to another open window or open door? Or let them divine what the effect is when some sour, stern male parent objects to his daughters suddenly making, at a season of year when we are liable at any time to have, at two hours' notice, the mercury down to 40°, a change in the thickness of their clothing, which any ordinarily prudent boy of eighteen would consider perfect madness to make in his apparel under the same circumstances. When we remember the natural caution of the female sex and the recklessness which young men are apt to display in so many things, the superior prudence of the latter in regard to this matter is certainly very unaccountable; but unaccountable as it is, we think it is a fact of which few parents, teachers, or physicians will be disposed to question the existence.

The regular reports of our Board of Health give a very definite idea of the number of persons who die from the immediate effect of each particular disease. It would not be possible, in most instances, to go back of this and give official statistics as to how these maladies were contracted. But if such a thing could be done, and if, in regard to the large number who die of pulmonary complaints, the fatal disease could be traced back to its origin, there are very many persons who would be greatly startled and surprised at the proportion of this number in which the disease was owing to the individual having caught cold when the weather began materially to change in the Spring.

The Drama of the Future.

There may be no histrionic Wagner as yet, to be the prophet and pioneer of the theatre of the future, but there are not lacking tokens of possible change such as may revolutionize the function and spirit of the stage. The gist of the movement, as thus portended, consists in going beyond the old idea to "paint manners living as they rise," and to illustrate current history through the painting of actual events, by the real actors in them. By this means, the theatre may be made a kind of pictorial disseminator of the news of the day, and public curiosity as regards noted individuals may be gratified by having them appear on the boards in dramas depicting their own life and exploits. This, to be sure, is no new thing under the sun. LOLA MONTEZ tried it, and so did poor Mr. SAGE, a French actor, who played in New-York some years ago. But perhaps a more exact illustration of this principle than has yet been tried is furnished at this moment in a metropolitan house, where certain noted frontiersmen, "Buffalo Bill" and "Texas Jack," support their own characters in a play, the story of which is made up of their own adventures. The play, itself, is atrociously bad. It is, in fact, in a literary or artistic sense, beneath contempt. Yet, as an exemplification of this conceivable "drama of the future," it is interesting and suggestive. We are not compelled to accept as a type, or to hold up as an example, a work the staple of which consists of wholesale, if justifiable, homicide; but we may consider the application of the leading idea to gentler and less bloodthirsty scenes, and inquire the moral or æsthetic profit, if any, which is to come of it.

Suppose, for instance, that Dr. HAYES, the Arctic explorer, on returning from one of his Polar expeditions, were to come out in a grand hyperborean spectacle, illustrating his journeyings in the frozen regions, the scenes all taken from views on the spot, and the "properties" consisting of the real pots, pans, furs, sextants, pemmican, and the like, used by the voyagers on their travels. Real Esquimaux might be used, real Polar bears, and, for that matter, real Polar ice. A magnificent "transformation scene," introducing the aurora borealis, would be in order. Science and rational entertainment might thus be blended in a charming and unobjectionable manner, and wholesome instruction in physical laws and phenomena be administered under the sugar-coating of the foot-lights. Again, without, of course, implying any personal comparison, imagine what a fine drama "of human contemporaneous interest" might be constructed from the eventful life of the Tichborne "claimant," with that singular personage as the central figure. His exploits in the bush, surrounded by wild Australian scenery; his shipwreck and hair-breadth 'scapes; his various disguises and pseudonyms; his wondrous ingenuity in carrying on the war by issuing "bonds" and other devices, and his extraordinary success in hoodwinking credulous members of Parliament, afford material for dramatic purposes, full alike of "realism" and of caustic moral. Another play might be got up to exemplify the evils of polygamy, with BRIGHAM YOUNG—now reformed and repentant, of course—as the hero, with all the scenes painted at Salt Lake, and a score or so of real wives brought on for the occasion. To be sure, this style of thing might lead to occasional abuse. There is something appalling, for instance, in the thought of a certain illustrious and too willing captive emerging from his cell to appear in "Six Weeks in the Tombs," or some other sensational monstrosity. We must, however, in all things take the bitter with the sweet, and the drama of the future cannot be expected to prove an exception to the common experience.

It is to be observed that the coming theatre, on which we thus speculate, is in itself a strong illustration of the spirit of our time. It illustrates, that is to say, progress. For the various events it would describe it anticipates the future. Thus, "Sheridan's Ride," according to the old histrionic method, might supersede "Mazeppa" a hundred years from now, and MOSBY be expected to extinguish "Dick Turpin" after some generations. But the new school would bring about those processes at once, and would have the living heroes of the scene to personate themselves. It would call upon the conspicuous personages of current history, on getting through each marked phase of their careers, to have dramas written describing the same, and go about playing star engagements in the chief character. By and by, a still further step forward may be taken, and we may find people deliberately seeking strange adventures, or even courting deadly perils, with the idea of thus acquiring attractive material for a success on the boards. Some such thought may have been in the mind of SHAKESPEARE when he made *Jaques* tell us that "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players;" for the lives of most people are already more histrionic than they think, or own, and, consciously or unconsciously to themselves, there are infinitely more actors and actresses in real life than there can possibly be on the stage.

Incompetence and Competition.

The "Stockholder" of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, whose letter appeared in yesterday's TIMES, takes exception to the advice recently given in these columns, to that company to abandon the sea and engage in the sewing-machine business. He does not deny that the company has had some eight or ten steamers either destroyed or disabled since the latter part of August last, but demands to know if it was by the negligence of the company that a French vessel, in a hurricane, "was driven, stern foremost, through their expensive wharf at Aspinwall." No one has charged the destruction of the Aspinwall wharf to the mismanagement of the Pacific Mail Company, and why "Stockholder" should allude to the matter does not appear, unless he wishes to create the impression that other fiendish and destructive French vessels burned the *Bienville*, wrecked the *Guatemala*, and, in short, originated all the recent losses of the company. He claims credit for the company on the ground that they are building new steamers, "instead of buying up the old ones of defunct concerns," such as the *Bienville*, which the company had under a charter at the time of her loss; and he finally alleges that the only thing which stands in the way of the company's prosperity is "the competition of the Pacific Railroad."

Now, the charge made by THE TIMES against the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, was simply that the loss of so many steamers within so brief a period showed gross mismanagement, and the suggestion that the company had mistaken its sphere of action, and might hereafter avoid the annoyance of losing any more steamers by devoting its energies to the sewing-machine business, was made partly in the interest of the stockholders, and more especially in that of the traveling public. To write about the wicked French vessel that destroyed a dock at Aspinwall is not precisely the way to disprove the charge of mismanagement; and to endeavor to produce the impression that the decline in the company's stock has been entirely the result of the competition of the Pacific Railroad, and has had nothing to do with the company's losses at sea, is hardly honest. On the 31st of August last the stock of the Pacific Mail Company was quoted at 75—the competition of the railroad having long before produced its effect in bringing down the price of the stock from its originally high figure. On the 1st of September began, with the burning of the *Bienville*, the steady series of disasters which nothing but mismanagement can explain. The stock which, before the loss of the *Bienville*, sold at 75, was selling on Friday last at 57. If this has been the result of railway competition in the Winter, when the trains were blocked up by the snow, the Pacific Mail Company has a poor prospect before it for the next six months.

As the owners of the only American line of steamers making long ocean voyages, every American desires to see the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company prosper, and worthily display our flag on either ocean. It is, however, the duty of a journal to condemn incapacity and mismanagement, when they endanger the lives of the public. The Pacific Mail Company must reform the abuses which led to its losses during the past Winter; it must send out none but seaworthy ships, properly manned and equipped, and commanded by capable officers, if it expects to regain public confidence. If it will do this, and so cease to give the Press occasion to chronicle the successive burning, stranding, and breaking down of its steamers, it will have no reason to dread the competition of the railway. If it will not adopt such necessary reforms, the sooner it withdraws its remaining ships from the ocean and occupies its energies in the simple and innocuous business of manufacturing and selling sewing-machines, the better.

Bosio's Husband.

"Fortune has freaks," says a poet, "but none so mad as that;" and yet, for the millionth time to justify the trite adage about truth and fiction, the story of a life just ended in Paris is before us, more amazing than that questioned by the poet. Many here remember the charming singer, Mlle. BOSIO, the most piquant of *Zerlinas*, the most spiritual and delicate of *Violettas*. It is not generally known that this lady married, when very young, in Denmark, a Spaniard with whom she fell deeply in love. A few months after, she discovered that, at the time of her nuptials, her husband was already a married man. Poor BOSIO nearly died of grief, sensitive and high-spirited creature that she was, and of course a separation at once took place. At this juncture, one XINDAVELONIS, a Greek, who served the prima donna as courier and cook, so impressed his mistress by his deep sympathy for her sorrow, and his assiduous efforts to allay it, that she listened to a declaration of love from him, and did not even dismiss him when he proposed for her hand in marriage. She refused him, however, at first; subsequently accepting him on the strange condition that they should always live together like brother and sister. The union took place, but, like the first, was unhappy, and it is said that when BOSIO died it was of a broken heart.

That XINDAVELONIS was tenderly attached to his wife seems certain, and he erected a very beautiful and tasteful monument to her memory. She left him a handsome fortune, and he settled in Paris. Here he was so kind and generous to poor Greeks who happened to be in the French capital, that the King of Greece knighted him, and thus the man who was once cook to an opera singer, found himself both rich and noble. At his house in Paris, the Greek Embassador and numbers of other distinguished persons often dined. His skill in cookery was unsurpassed, even by ALEXANDRE DUMAS, and thus his early accomplishment helped, rather than hindered, his social advancement. But a cloud came over the clear sky of his life. Strong and impassioned in all his feelings, his love for France, his adopted country, amounted almost to idolatry. He watched the war, after it broke out with Germany, with intense solicitude; and when at last France was beaten, overwhelmed, and humiliated, XINDAVELONIS actually went mad. While he was languishing in a private insane asylum, some designing persons contrived to abstract from him a large portion of his property. He recovered his reason, but this loss and other troubles brought on a relapse, during which nearly the whole of what was left of his estate was likewise stolen from him. It would appear that he never knew of the last misfortune, for he remained crazy until his death, which has just now occurred. Thus, the man who had undergone such wonderful vicissitudes of fortune and position fills, at last, a pauper's grave. There is nothing in fiction, and little in real life, more strange or more pathetic.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic and Musical.

THE THEATRES.

There have been no new pieces this week at the theatres except the "Scouts of the Prairie," at Niblo's Garden, and the amusing trifle of "Dundreary Married and Settled," brought out at Wallack's on Thursday. This, in conjunction with "David Garrick," has kept up the business famously, and the same bill will be repeated for some time....To-morrow, Mr. Fawcett Rowe is to appear in "Micawber," at the Union-square Theatre, and the latter sketch will be given in addition to "Cousin Jack." The reappearance of Miss Agnes Ethel takes place at this house on Monday, April 14....It is reported that a new theatre will be built on Broadway and Twenty-first-street, of which Mr. William Stuart will be the manager. The situation is excellent for the purpose, and Mr. Stuart has undeniable qualifications for the designated post...."Monte Cristo" is soon to burst upon the town in all his glory, Mr. Fechter having abandoned the Fourteenth-street house and struck hands with Mr. Daly. What will be done with the "Lyceum" appears to be uncertain; but rumor says that Mr. Bateman, among others, has made offers for it, and that if he gets it he will bring over an attraction such as will outshine even the palmy nights of the original "Grande Duchesse."....Mr. J. B. Booth, who is to be the new director of his brother's theatre, has had wide experience at the vocation, and we should say will prove a highly efficient and energetic addition to Metropolitan managers. Mr. Booth begins his régime with the season next ensuing....The engagement of the Vokes Family for Niblo's, is announced. They will commence a two-week's engagement at that house on April 14....Tuesday, Mr. Stuart Robson will appear at Wood's Museum, in "Law in New-York." To-morrow, the protean drama of "The Madcap" will delight the evening frequenters of the place....Mr. Barnum's special morning performance at the Rink, yesterday, for the entertainment of the orphans of local charitable institutions, was completely successful. Nearly 5,000 young unfortunates enjoyed the attractions of the new exhibition.

THE CONCERT SEASON.

The important incident of the Spring concert season will, without doubt, be Mr. Thomas' festival, to be commenced on April 22, and to extend over a whole week. Full particulars of all the arrangements concluded are still wanting, but the announcements that the Handel and Haydn Society are to supply the choral music; that Mr. Thomas' men will furnish the orchestral selections, and that Miss Cary and Mr. Whitney are to be among the soloists, are an earnest of what may be awaited....Miss Anna Mehlig's first matinée, to occur on Saturday next, will be the occasion for the recital, by that accomplished artist, of a most interesting programme. Chopin's Sonata in B flat, minor, is to be the *pièce de résistance*....Signor Albites will give his annual concert on April 14 at the Union League Theatre.

Home Notes.

Miss Carlotta Patti sailed for Europe yesterday, by the steamer bound for Havre and Brest....Mme. Lucca sang last week in Baltimore, and in Washington. She has quite recovered from her indisposition. Commencing on April 14, one week of Italian opera is to be had in Cincinnati....The St. Louis *Daily Globe*, announcing the approaching engagement of Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, refers briefly to Miss Neilson's highly successful performances in Pittsburg, Penn., where, says the writer, alluding to her acting in "Romeo and Juliet," the Opera-house was crowded, whenever she filled the character, "and out of the dense smoke that covers the city like a sable garment, Flora came forth to do homage to the lady." The remarks following, upon criticism and critics of the day; the probability of St. Louis becoming the "centre of criticism," the "elevation of the dramatic standard," &c., are not nearly so poetical in form or so truthful in substance. Meanwhile, Miss Neilson performed in Cleveland on March 31, and the *Herald* of the morrow says of the representation: "Miss Neilson made her first appearance in this city last evening, and in the presence of one of the largest audiences of the season acted Shakespeare's favorite heroine, *Juliet*. The production of this great tragedy is a feature in dramatic representations in this city, and the interest was doubly intensified by the introduction of Miss Neilson, whose name has been received with such favor, and whose abilities have been so thoroughly and emphatically acknowledged, from the day of her first appearance among her 'cousins' on the shores of the New World. From all the encomiums that had been so lavishly bestowed upon this lady, if 'only half had been told,' much was expected, but in this respect we can safely say that none were disappointed. The play was set upon the stage with great care and attention to the requisites of this grand play. Miss Neilson's conception of the character of *Juliet* seems to us the most complete and thorough of any that we have ever seen. * * * She does not commence with a *tragedy* and end with a *farce*, but makes of the character a steadily-increasing monument to the spirit and genius of Shakespeare."....Very sad details of the last hours of the late Mr. C. M. Barras appear in the Stamford *Advocate*: "Mr. Barras retained consciousness, but suffered great agony, until almost the last. A post-mortem examination was made of the body on Monday, by Drs. Trowbridge and Smith, of Stamford. No less than eighteen cuts and bruises were found upon the head of the deceased; one severe cut was found on the leg below the knee. These injuries, together with the shock to his nervous system, [illegible] most dreadful injury, which alone would preclude any chance of [illegible] reported. Three of the [illegible] were broken, and their jarred ends thrust into his lungs! That he lived for so many hours is a proof of his unusual physical strength and vitality."....Mr. Lawrence Barrett was last week at the New-Orleans Varieties....Mr. Jefferson was at the Pittsburg Varieties....Miss Charlotte Cushman acted at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....A concert, tendered as a compliment to Miss Annie Louise Cary by the citizens of Portland, Me., the lady's native city, will take place there April 15....The English Opera troupe was last week in Richmond....Miss Charlotte Thompson was last week in Mobile....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was in Indianapolis....The attractions in Boston last week were as follows: Opera bouffe performances by Mlle. Aimée and her troupe at the Globe, and representations of "Enoch Arden," with Mr. Edwin Adams in the titular rôle, at the Boston Theatre....Mr. Edwin Booth was last week in Illinois....Herr Janauschek at Harrington's, and Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., at the Opera-house, entertained Providence theatre-goers last week....Miss Lydia Thompson was last week at [illegible]'s Opera-house in Cincinnati, and Mr. Stuart Robson was at Pike's....The seating capacity of the Chicago theatres is as follows: McVicker's Theatre, [illegible]; Hooley's Opera-house, [illegible]; [illegible], 1,900; Myers' Opera-house, [illegible]; Academy of Music, 1,000; Globe Theatre, [illegible]; [illegible] Amphitheatre, 3,000....Mr. Apty has discovered a wonderful boy violinist in [illegible] County, and is now controlling his musical education.

Foreign Affairs.

M. Achard, late of the Paris Opera Comique, is now singing at the Grand Opera, with moderate success....A new drama, by Mr. H. J. Byron, is in preparation at the Globe Theatre, in London....Mrs. Dallas-Glyn is engaged to read at Stratford-on-Avon on the 23d of April, Shakespeare's birthday....It is the intention of the Comédie Française to visit London during the month of May, and give a series of representations from the modern and classic répertoire of the theatre....The London *Athenæum* hears that Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley have united in doing a kind action for a veteran musician, whose name stands high in England as one of its most gifted composers. We refer, says the *Athenæum*, to Mr. J. L. Hatton, for whose special benefit the tenor and baritone announce an evening concert on the 28th of March, and for which a duet will be expressly composed by their brother artist....The death is announced of Mr. W. G. Elliston, son of the celebrated actor, Elliston. The deceased gentleman was at one time proprietor of the Hobart Town *Courier*. He died at Hobart Town, in December last, aged seventy-four....The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* mentions that the local theatres are at the present time dealing with a class of subjects which they would not have ventured to introduce upon the stage a few years back. Thus, two famous authors, MM. Millaud and Jolivet have brought out at the Vaudeville Theatre a two-act comedy in verse, called "Plutus." This comedy has nothing in common with the "Plutus" of Aristophanes except in name. Aristophanes' "Plutus" had already some twenty-five years ago tempted a learned and industrious man—one of the esteemed masters of French youth—M. Fallex, who produced an elegant and accurate translation of the admirable play of the Greek author. As to the new comedy of MM. Millaud and Jolivet, it justifies its title of "Plutus" by the most biting satire upon riches, and it castigates most relentlessly the doctrines of Socialism. The piece obtained a most undoubted success, and will long continue to appear in the bills, as it now seems to be certain that the interdict against M. Sardou's "L'Oncle Sam" remains in full force....The St. Petersburg *Gazette* supplies the following details of the performance given on Feb. 15 for the benefit of Mme. Nilsson. It says: "The rapturous demonstration of which Mme. Nilsson was the object on the occasion of her benefit on the 15th of February, offered a spectacle not recorded for a long time in the chronicles of our social life. We do not remember anything similar; it is true that we have heard no singer who has known so well how to excite rapture by her artistic performances as Mme. Nilsson. She is indeed the ideal *Marguerite*, and she presents in Gounod's opera, a personification of extraordinary poetic power, wholly worthy of the great Goethe. Mme. Nilsson was handed, on a cushion, magnificent eardrops of pearl surrounded by diamonds. Afterward, from the tenants of the galleries, she received a gold laurel wreath. Besides, large garlands were bestowed upon her; within these were the following words, wrought in natural flowers: 'Revenez vite,' (come soon back,) and 'Douschinka,' (my dear.) In addition to these gifts, the beneficiary received a large number of bouquets, one of which tied with a golden ribbon, and an address, the contents of which are already known to our readers. This bore more than [illegible] signatures, and was handed to her in a ring with a diamond representing a tear. Four showers of flowers fell upon the stage during the evening, the ovation beginning in the third act after the familiar 'Jewel song' and going *crescendo*. As the enthusiasm increased at the end of the opera, Mme. Nilsson sang the romance, 'The Angel,' by Warlamow. After the performance, the artist was accompanied to the Hotel de France by a torchlight procession. On the staircase of the hotel, which was decorated with flowers and illuminated *a giorno*, stood a band of military music. It is to be hoped that Mme. Nilsson will return to us after the season, that is to say, after her return from America."

THE MODOCS.

Chances for Peace—Recent Movements of the Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Probably [illegible] days or more will elapse before peace or war is determined upon. Major Mason, of the Twenty-first Infantry, commands the troops on the east side of Tule Lake. To-morrow two companies of the Twelfth Infantry go into camp in the lava beds, at the foot of the bluffs, under command of Major Green. The entire force under the command of Gen. Gillem numbers 700 men. Boston Charley came into camp from the lava beds on Thursday, and returned with the intelligence that the troops and members of the Peace Commission were coming up to talk with the Modocs again. Gen. Canby, with the other commissioners and troops, will make no aggressive movement until the commission get through with their work.

On April 2, the troops at Van Bremer's broke camp and marched to the south-east corner of Little Klamath Lake, on the bluff overlooking Capt. Jack's stronghold.

Before night all had arrived safely at the foot of the bluffs, and the camp was fixed. In the meantime the squaw Matilda had been sent with a message from the commissioners. When half a mile away, she was met by Boston Charley, who was concealed. He went back with her to the camp, and proceeded directly to the quarters of the Peace Commissioners, where he remained until sunset, when he returned to Captain Jack's camp with a message from the commissioners. The purport of the message is unknown, as everything is now withheld from the representatives of the Press. This morning Boston Charley and Bogus Charley came back, and Gen. Canby and the commissioners went out to meet Captain Jack again, a mile beyond the picket line. No one was permitted to accompany them.

The Modocs sat four hours talking under a pelting rain, and then they returned to camp. The squaws gave the only information that was obtained about the council. Bogus Charley spoke first, Messrs. Meacham, Thomas, and Dyer following. Capt. Jack and John Schonchin then spoke, violently stating that they would make no more promises, and would not leave the country. The commissioners made no proposition to the Modocs. The opinion prevails in the camp that the difficulty can never end without fighting. A number of squaws and Shack Nasty Jim returned to camp with the commissioners. The former were loaded with presents and food, and then went back to Capt. Jack's cave. It is reported that the Modocs intend making the first attack, and [illegible] in consequence have doubled their pickets. The company commanders have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to receive the enemy at any moment.

Accident on the Rutland Railroad.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 5.—The New-York and Boston night express train for Montreal, which left Rutland, over the Rutland Railroad, at 4 o'clock, this morning, nearly two hours behind time, met with a serious accident near Pittsford, Vt., station. The accident was caused by a land-slide; part of the bank [illegible] off on to the track, taking with it an old stump and the roots of a tree. The train was proceeding at full speed when it struck the stump, and the locomotive was thrown off and almost buried itself in the bank of the cut. The baggage-car [illegible] by the locomotive and went down an embankment, some fifteen feet high. The locomotive and baggage-car were badly smashed, but the rest of the train, consisting of three coaches and the New-York and Boston sleeping-cars, were but little damaged, and no one was hurt. The track was cleared in a short time, and the passengers went on by the next train.

THE GASMEN'S STRIKE.

The Men at the New-York Gas Works Leave Off Work—The Police Arrangements.

At the meeting of the Gasmen's Protective Association, on Friday evening, it was determined that the strike for eight hours should be inaugurated yesterday, as soon as the day men completed their first "shift." For obvious reasons the day and hour of the strike were not made public, but it will be seen by the time selected that the men had in mind the wants of the business community. By working from 6 o'clock yesterday morning until noon enough gas was made to supply all the company's consumers during Saturday night and far into Sunday morning. If, instead of striking at noon, the day gang had not gone to work yesterday morning, it is probable that the City, below Grand-street, would have been left in total darkness last night. This would have caused an incalculable amount of loss to the retail business community, and of untold inconvenience to the people generally. Shortly before noon yesterday the following notice was served on Mr. Charles Morton, Superintendent of the New-York Gas-works, foot of Twenty-first-street, East River:

C. Morton, Esq., Superintendent of New-York Gas-works:

Dear Sir: We, the firemen and helpers employed by the New-York Gas-light Company, do notify you that we demand the adoption of the eight hour system in the works of said company on this Saturday at 12 M. Should our demand be refused, we will cease to work in said works. GASMEN.

April 5, 1873.

The bearer of this notice left the Superintendent's office immediately after delivering it. He was not an employe of the company. The Superintendent says he asked the messenger for an explanation, but the latter, saying he had none to give, left at once. The Superintendent could not by any possibility be ignorant of the intention of the men, and, in view of that fact, an explanation of the document would seem to be unnecessary. Touching the next part of the programme, accounts differ. The Superintendent says that, immediately after reading the notice, he repaired to the works and turned all the men out; but, as they worked until 12 o'clock noon, the usual time for "knocking off" on Saturdays, it would appear that their leaving was voluntary. The men had scarcely left the gas-house when detachments of police began to arrive from the down-town precincts. Their services were, however, entirely unnecessary. The gasmen did not show the slightest disposition to disturb the peace. A number of them formed into line and proceeded to the works of the Manhattan Gas Company, foot of East Fourteenth-street, to prevail, if possible, on the men employed there to strike.

The effort to induce the Manhattan gasmen to strike was unsuccessful, but the men who have turned out confidently assert that by Monday the strike will be general.

A similar unsuccessful effort was made to induce the men employed in the Manhattan Works, foot of Eighteenth-street, North River, to join the strike. Beyond a few groups of men gathered on the corners in the vicinity of the New-York Gas-works, no unusual excitement was created. A few minutes after the men had struck a TIMES reporter visited the New-York Gas-works, and was shown through them by Superintendent Morton. Already a number of Italians were being inducted into the mysteries of gas-making. Their attempts were very awkward. Knowing that a strike was imminent, the company was fully prepared. The men had scarcely left the works when a steam-boat having on board a number of Italians came alongside the company's pier. The boat came down the river, and it is probable the Italians were from Ward's Island. Two large rooms have been fitted up for the accommodation of the new workmen, so that, unless they go out themselves, there will be no necessity to leave the gas-house. In these rooms are 125 bunks, built one over the other, like in the steerage of ocean steamers. Adjoining these rooms is another room, to be used as a refectory. The Superintendent and President of the company, when questioned, said that their firm determination not to accede to the demands of the men. There would be no difficulty about the gas. The number of Italians would for a time have to be very much increased, but they anticipated no difficulty in being able to supply their consumers. To a question asked by the reporter as to the likelihood of the Italians remaining permanently, the Superintendent said:

"Oh, we will be able to bridge over the difficulty by Monday."

Reporter—That is to say, you will probably come to some arrangement with the men?

Superintendent—The men who were employed up to to-day will not be taken back—not one of them; we can get all the men we want.

The President of the company said that the men had no just grounds for complaint. They did not in reality work twelve hours, because one hour was allowed for dinner, and then they had the privilege of going out occasionally, sometimes three or four times a day; so that, in point of fact, they worked only ten hours. The company, the President said, would never have submitted to the eight hours last year, but they were entirely unprepared at the time of that strike.

The Reporter subsequently called at the Manhattan Gas-Works, foot of East Fourteenth-street. The men were all at work as usual, and the Superintendent had received no intimation of a strike being intended. When the day gang left they promised to come back unless detained by force. The Superintendent informed the reporter that if any of them were dissatisfied they might leave. The Chief Engineer said to the reporter that if every man in the place was to turn out the public would know nothing about it, as there were skilled men enough to be had who could make two feet of gas to the one manufactured by the present men. No attempt was made by the men on strike to interfere with the day gang who left the Manhattan Works at noon. The number of men on strike from the New-York Gas-works is 125.

PROCEEDINGS LAST NIGHT.

Up to an early hour this morning no disturbance of any kind had taken place in connection with the gasmen's strike. The report in some of the evening papers that a riot had taken place between the men on strike and some Italians, is utterly without foundation. Only the men employed in the New-York Gas Company's Works have turned out for the eight hours. At all the other gas-works in the City, the men last night were working, as usual, and the Superintendents stated that no strike among their employes was likely. At the Assembly Rooms, on First-avenue, the Gasmen's Protective Association held a large meeting last night. Delegates were present from all the gas-works, notwithstanding the fact that the strike yesterday was not general. The men say that probably to-day, but on Tuesday at farthest, all the gasmen will strike.

Of the 125 Italians brought by steam-boat from Ward's Island to the New-York Gas Works, more than half, after a few hours' experience in front of the retorts, said they were unable to stand it, and asked to be sent back to the island. The Superintendent would not permit them to leave until the steamer came for them in the evening, and that fact probably gave rise to a rumor that was floating round to the effect that they were compelled to work by the company, whether they liked it or not. They were taken back to the island after nightfall. Another r[illegible] to the effect that, while attempting to e[illegible] by way of the company's pier, foot of East Twenty-first-street, two of them were drowned, could not be traced to any reliable source.

Superintendent Morton says that by this morning he will have a boat-load of men capable of performing the work required, but where they are to come from he would not say. The men on strike confidently assert that unless they are taken back on Monday, the City will be in darkness on Monday night, and it may be to-night. The company express themselves equally confident of being able to furnish the usual supply of gas. Policemen continue to guard the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies' Works. Committees were appointed by the gasmen, last night, to wait upon the liquor-store keepers in the vicinity of Twenty-first-street and First-avenue, to request them not to sell liquor to any of the men on strike. The rules of the society require that none of the members shall drink intoxicating drinks during the strike.

Action of the Police Authorities.

Early yesterday morning Capt. Edward Tynan, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, notified Supt. Kelso that the gas-men employed at the works of the New-York Gas-light Company, situated at the foot of Twenty-first-street, East River, would strike at noon. The Superintendent at once issued orders to place the whole force on duty, and directed the captains to hold their commands, except such as were on patrol duty, in reserve at their respective station houses ready for any emergency that might arise. At noon Capt. Tynan telegraphed to the Central Office that the men had struck, and asked for assistance to prevent any disturbance. Three sergeants and 100 patrolmen were ordered to report at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, in East Twenty-second-street. These reinforcements were detailed from the precincts contiguous to the Eighteenth. Soon after information was received that the "strikers" were marching down to the works of the Mutual Gas-light Company, at the foot of East Eleventh-street, for the purpose of inducing the men at work there to turn out, and reinforcements were sent to Capt. Murphy, of the Eleventh Precinct, to guard against any attack on the workmen employed there. Large reinforcements of police were also sent to Capt. Sanders, of the Sixteenth, and Capt. McElwain, of the Twentieth Precinct, in whose districts the works of the Manhattan and Metropolitan Companies are situated. The whole force of police in the City will remain on duty until the strike is at an end. Superintendent Kelso's orders to the captains are not to interfere with the strikers while they are peaceable, but to protect the men who are inclined to work, and at all hazards to prevent a breach of the peace or the destruction of property.

During the afternoon a demonstration was made by some of the men on the "strike" against a gang of Italian street sweepers at work in West Seventeenth-street, near the works of the Manhattan Gas Company, threatening to drive them from their work. Capt. Sanders was informed, and a force of police was soon on the ground, and afforded the Italians the necessary protection.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Carlist Insurrection—The Churches in Catalonia Turned into Barracks.

MADRID, April 5.—Twenty-five Carlists were captured yesterday near Barcelona, and taken to that city. The government troops had great difficulty in preventing a mob of citizens from lynching the prisoners. Most of the churches in Catalonia have been closed or turned into barracks.

BAYONNE, April 5.—Late advices from the North of Spain report that the railway between Zumarraga, in the Province of Guipuscoa and Vittoria, in the Province of Alava, has been cut by the Carlists.

A sharp fight took place on Thursday in the Arichall Igni Mountains, between a force of Carlists, numbering 960 men, under command of Dorregarray and Ollo, and 500 Republicans. The result of the engagement is not known.

The authorities of Guipuscoa have forbidden the ringing of church bells in that province, because they are used to convey signals to the Carlists.

Families whose sons have joined the insurrectionists are fined twenty reals per day during their absence.

PARIS, April 5.—At a recent Federal-Democratic demonstration in Barcelona the red flag, surmounted by the Phrygian cap, and bearing a death's head, was raised.

Coal Mine Explosion in Monmouthshire —Five Persons Killed.

LONDON, April 5.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred in a coal mine near Abertillery, Monmouthshire, yesterday, causing the death of five miners and the wounding of many others.

Death of the Servian Minister of War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5.—A dispatch from Belgrade announces the death of Milivoj Blasnavats, Minister of War and Public Construction, and President of the Servian Cabinet Council. He was head of the Executive of Servia during the minority of the present Prince Milan.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Their Condition at the Close of Last Month.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following is an abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the United States at the close of business on Friday, the 28th day of February, 1873:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$906,189,197 17
Overdrafts	4,276,136 99
U. S. bonds, to secure circulation	383,450,050 00
U. S. bonds, to secure deposits	4,780,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand	10,316,750 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	22,014,289 56
Due from redeeming and reserve agent	95,428,436 12
Due from other national banks	39,349,200 40
Due from State banks and bankers	13,392,942 59
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	32,789,592 02
Current expenses	6,942,808 13
Premiums	7,073,137 81
Checks and other items	11,653,915 55
Exchange for Clearing-house	131,383,850 95
Bills of other national banks	15,382,519 00
Bills of State banks	25,412 00
Fractional currency	2,286,531 73
Specie	17,685,720 56
Legal tender notes	95,955,087 00
U. S. certificates of deposit	19,440,000 00
Clearing-house certificates	2,119,275 00
Three per cent. certificates	410,000 00
Total	$1,832,846,486 22

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$483,189,211 00
Surplus fund	114,461,408 26
Undivided profits	48,242,513 41
National bank notes outstanding	335,195,414 00
State-bank notes outstanding	1,368,271 00
Dividends unpaid	1,465,993 60
Individual deposits	653,832,066 17
United States deposits	6,928,314 91
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers	5,680,717 19
Due to national banks	122,599,078 44
Due to State banks and bankers	38,603,057 01
Notes and bills rediscounted	5,107,810 50
Bills payable	5,672,822 75
Total	$1,832,846,486 22

Number of banks, 1,933. The above statement is exclusive of one bank in Illinois, six in Colorado, three in Utah, and four in Montana, from which reports have not yet been received.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

Conflagrations in Toronto, Wardsville, Dubuque, and Elsewhere.

WARDSVILLE, Ont., April 5.—A fire this morning destroyed a block of buildings on Main-street, comprising the principal portion of the business part of the village. The loss is about $50,000.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 5.—A fire this morning destroyed Burke's extensive planing and sash factory on Sheppard-street, and also a number of adjoining buildings. The loss is about $25,000.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 5.—Last night at Masonville, Iowa, the house of S. T. O'Viatt was struck by lightning and destroyed. The loss is $10,000; no insurance.

On the night of the 1st inst. several stores were destroyed by fire in Walhalla, S. C. Friday night the Western Union Telegraph, and Southern Express offices, a depot, and adjacent stores in Winnesboro, were burned.

Part of the cabinet-ware establishment connected with the Jones Scale Works, at Binghamton, N. Y., was burned on Friday night. The loss is about $20,000; insurance, $4,500.

Fatal Shooting Affrays in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 5.—About 10 o'clock last night a shooting affray occurred in Chelsea, the northern part of this city, which resulted in the death of John Newell, at the hands of R. W. Coleman, his brother-in-law. It seems that Newell, who was dissipated, had written a letter to his father-in-law, E. T. Keel, a wealthy merchant, telling him that if he did not give him $1,000 by noon yesterday he would shoot him. Last night Mr. Keel, accompanied by his son Samuel and Coleman, found Newell opposite their house, when the latter drew a repeater and shot him a number of times. Newell, in his dying declaration, admitted to having threatened the life of Keel, but says that Coleman was hired to kill him. Coleman has not been arrested as yet, but Keel offers to surrender him if the authorities will accept a fifty thousand dollar bond.

Last Thursday, two men employed in Koen's nursery, four miles east of this city, had an altercation, which resulted in one of them, Morris J. Bowers, shooting the other, James Patterson, causing his death in a few hours. Patterson had been discharged from the nursery, and accused Bowers of being the cause, and attacked him with a pruning-knife. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide. Patterson was from Philadelphia, and is well connected, his uncle being President of the National Bank of that city.

A Toledo Bank Robbed.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 5.—During the passing of a circus along the streets to-day, some parties, unknown, entered the First National Bank and Messrs. Ketchum & Viett's hardware-store, by the rear door. From the vault of the former they abstracted some $600 in currency and two boxes of valuable papers, and from the safe of the latter $200 in currency, checks, and certificates of deposit. No arrests have been made.

Statement of the Affairs of Scranton & Co., of New-Haven—A Bad Prospect.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 5.—At a meeting of the creditors of the firm of E. S. Scranton & Co., held in this city to-day, S. E. Merwin, trustee under an assignment in bankruptcy, stated as the result of his investigations that there was charged to the profit and loss account since Jan. 1, 1873, losses to the amount of $478,000, to which must be added almost worthless real estate to the amount of $152,000; overdrafts in keeping with the real estate to the amount of $112,000; and cash items of little or no value to the amount of $70,000, making a grand total of $812,000. The liabilities to the creditors amount to over $600,000. The feeling against the firm is very strong, as it is doubtful whether anything whatever can be realized for the creditors.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Battle With the Apaches—Thirty-Eight Killed—Another Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Advices from Prescott, to March 29, state that Major Brown's command struck the Apaches at Toulo Basin, killed thirty-eight warriors, and captured seventeen squaws. The Apaches became frightened and many of them have surrendered at Camp Verde. Owing to the prevalence of the horse disease the troops operate principally on foot. Cochise continues his raids in Mexico. The Pinal and Arrinaipa Apaches are restless on their reservation. It is believed Cochise is stirring them up.

The jury in the case of Lander Quint against Laura D. Fair gave the plaintiff $2,900, fee for defending her on her murder trial.

A dispatch from Bakersfield, Cala, says a young man named McCrae had an altercation with Bennett Briggs and shot him with a Spencer rifle. The same bullet struck J. P. Stillwell, an old well-known citizen, who died a short time afterward. The murderer made his escape.

Indian Raids on Mexican Territory—The Horse Disease.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Gen. Juan Luna, of the military forces of Sonora visited Cochise's reservation for the purpose of better understanding that chieftain about the raids on the Mexican territory. The results of the interview are not reported here. Gen. Crook will hover along the Mexican frontier with a large force, to prevent any possible Apache raids into Mexico.

The horse disease is abating at Los Angeles, but is still prevalent in Arizona.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 6—1 P. M.—The area of lowest barometer that was Friday night in Iowa has extended over the Lakes and generally disappeared as a storm centre. The pressure has fallen somewhat over the Lower Lakes and the South Atlantic States. It continues highest in the latter. Local storm centres of minor importance, have been reported from the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States. South-easterly winds, with cloudy weather, have prevailed in the South-west. South-west winds, with clear weather, in the South Atlantic States and Ohio Valley. South-easterly winds in the Middle and Eastern States, with rain in Maryland and New-Jersey. The temperature has risen, especially over the lower lakes and New-York State. It has fallen in the North-west and the Missouri Valley, with northerly winds and cloudy weather.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer continue rising on Sunday over the Southern and Middle States, with south-westerly winds and generally clear weather; increasing north-easterly winds prevail in New-England, and for a short time in New-York; cloudy weather continue in the former, and threatening weather in the latter; for the lower lakes, easterly winds continue during Sunday morning, followed by westerly winds and clearing weather by the evening. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, and Grand Haven.

A Hurricane in Iowa—Several Persons Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 5.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat* from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says a hurricane swept over Burlington, Iowa, this afternoon, blowing down houses, trees, &c., and doing great damage. The wife and children of A. Steiger were instantly killed by their house falling on them. It is feared many other persons are killed or injured, but no particulars could be obtained on account of the telegraph lines being blown down.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 42°; 6 A. M., 41°; 9 A. M., 44°; 12 M., 49°; 3 P. M., 53°; 6 P. M., 48°; 9 P. M., 42°; 12 P. M., 41°. Average temperature yesterday, 45°. Average temperature for the week, 46½°.

The Breaking Up of the Ice in the Hudson River.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.—The *Sunday Press*, of to-morrow, will give the following particulars of the breaking up of the ice in the Hudson River: "The ice above the new Railroad bridge commenced to move last evening shortly after 9 o'clock. The alarm was immediately given by the fire telegraph, and thousands of persons rushed to the different points from which a view could be had. The new railroad bridge was soon literally packed, but the crowds were doomed to disappointment, as the ice after moving but a short distance was checked by the abutments of the new bridge, and the ice at that point gorged. This changed the river's course toward the west shore, and meeting with slight obstruction at the Boston Ferry dock, the ice piled upon the basin in the most fantastic shape, and, we regret to say, completely demolished the Mutual Boat club-house, which was situated at the north end of the lower pier. The building contained four six-oared boats, belonging to the club, and a score of other boats, the private property of the members. The ice pressed in the east wall, and completely leveled the structure, and should the water rise still higher it will be impossible to save a vestige of the property, which is valued at $3,000.

But slight fear was entertained for the safety of the house, as it was a substantial brick structure, and withstood the freshets of last year without injury. All the large boats were hung up to the ceiling of the lower story so that, in case they are not carried away, they will be rendered entirely useless by the walls and roof of the boat-house falling on them. We received, up to midnight, dispatches from the following points:

At Fort Plain the weather was clear, and the ice stationary in the river, though badly honey-combed.

At Sprakers Basin there were evidences of a rain storm, in which event the ice must move out.

Our Amsterdam dispatches say that the ice moved out from in front of that place, but jammed up a few miles below.

At Schenectady, at 10 P. M., the water was very high, but the ice is jammed up at several places west. The Mohawk River is clear at many points along the line of the Central Railroad.

The Forgeries on the Bank of England—Some Account of the Bidwell Family.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The *Tribune* of to-morrow will contain an account of the careers of the Bidwells, recently arrested for forgeries on the Bank of England. They lived at Grand Rapids, Mich. Their first exploit was in Cincinnati in 1859-60, where they succeeded in escaping with $60,000. George then appeared at Grand Rapids, with a third brother in the rôle of Baptist minister, for which his clerical appearance well fitted him. After a brief term in the Lord's vineyard, George, in company with his brother, opened a grocery store, buying goods in New-York. They soon failed, swindling their creditors out of their entire dues. George then visited Chicago, and after a few unimportant operations there he joined his brother Austin in Wheeling, West Va., the latter having been driven out of New-Orleans for swindling. At Wheeling they were unsuccessful, and were sentenced to jail for one year, but escaped after two months' confinement. After visiting Chicago and Quincy they went to New-York and Boston. At Boston George was convicted of forgery, and sent to Charlestown Penitentiary for five years. Austin was also arrested in New-York and sent to Sing Sing for two years. This was in 1869. George was pardoned by the Governor of Massachusetts soon after his incarceration. Austin served out his full term. George came West soon after his release, and was in destitute circumstances, when he resorted to preaching, which was a never-failing resource up to his final departure for Europe.

A Sample Tribune Slander.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, April 3, 1873.

The following letter explains itself. It gives a very interesting insight into the *Tribune's* method of cooking up slanders against public men:

Hon. James O'Brien:

DEAR SIR: Having been interviewed yesterday by a *Tribune* reporter in relation to the frauds of Clinton Market, and thereby connecting my name with the report, I desire to say, in justice to you and myself, that although I furnished the information contained in to-day's *Tribune* on that subject, I furnished none of the embellishments whereby your name is wrung in; nor was your name mentioned by the reporter or myself during the interview. I remain, very respectfully, yours,

ROBERT GOW.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.

Further Arrests Yesterday—Proceedings in the Courts—One of the Prisoners Not to be Found.

William H. Merritt, the assistant cashier of the Bull's Head Bank, who was arrested on Friday night, as exclusively reported in THE TIMES of Saturday, was yesterday taken before Mayor Havemeyer to answer to the affidavit on which the warrant for his arrest was issued, which charges him with having, in complicity with others, embezzled the funds of the Bull's Head Bank to the extent of $150,000, and also with being concerned in the mutilation of the books of the bank. Merritt denied that there was any foundation for the charge, and refused to make any reply. He was then formally committed to the Tombs to await examination Monday next.

James Irving Peck, the late receiving teller of the bank, who was indicted by the Grand Jury on Thursday last, charged with having embezzled the funds of the institution to the extent of between $2,000 and $3,000, was arrested yesterday morning, by detectives Irving and O'Rourke, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, on a warrant signed by District-Attorney Phelps, while leaving his residence at Fordham. He was taken to the District-Attorney's office, being accompanied by his counsel, Mr. F. O. Bartlett and several friends, who offered to furnish any amount of bail that might be fixed upon. The District-Attorney, however, stated to counsel that under the circumstances he should decline to admit the prisoner to bail, and that any application for that purpose would have to be made to Judge Sutherland. There being no court sitting, and the judge not being in town, Peck was taken to the Tombs where he now lies. The friends who were yesterday willing to be bail for the prisoner have, it is said, since refused to have anything more to do with the case, as it has transpired that several more presentations are to be made before the Grand Jury to-morrow on which further indictments will issue.

Considerable excitement was caused in the vicinity of the bank, yesterday, by the arrest of Michael Murphy, the janitor, on a charge of attempted arson. Murphy was taken to the station-house in Twenty-second-street, where he will, it is supposed, remain until Monday. He was visited by a TIMES reporter some hours after his incarceration, but he denied all knowledge of the origin of the fire which took place in the bank on the 25th of February last, and strongly protested his innocence of any connection with that, or any knowledge of the mutilation of the books of the bank.

The story attached to the method in which the defalcations were carried out and perpetrated is most interesting, but for the present must be withheld in furtherance of the ends of justice, as there are several arrests yet to be made.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Fancher granted an order extending the time for the referee to report on the solvency of the bank to the 12th instant. It is understood that the referee's report, though not filed with the court, is about completed, and is to the effect that the bank is entirely solvent.

In the bankruptcy proceedings before Judge Blatchford, yesterday, by mutual consent of both petitioners, a consolidation of their interests was effected, and further proceedings on the petitions before the Court was suspended for two weeks.

The steps being taken by the new board to bring all the guilty parties to justice are of a most prompt and decisive character, and some interesting developments are likely to occur early next week.

A TIMES reporter last night sought an interview with W. H. Merritt, in the Tombs, for the purpose of obtaining from him a statement with regard to the transactions that have led to his arrest. Merritt, however, stated that he was unprepared just now to make any explanation, but said that he would without doubt be in a position on Monday, at the examination, to lay bare the true facts, which would fully exculpate him from all blame, or guilty knowledge.

The order of admission on which the reporter was allowed to pass through the prison doors also included a direction to Mr. Orr, the officer in charge, to allow J. L. Peck, the teller, to be seen. On reference to the book it was there set forth that Peck was in Cell No. 55. The reporter, with the keeper, proceeded to the first tier, and cell No. 55 was opened, but no prisoner was within. The books were again referred to, but no new light was thrown upon the subject. A thorough tour of the various tiers and an inspection of every slate was then made, but the person was nowhere to be found. The front office was next visited and a thorough examination of the entry book, and all the papers referring to the discharge of prisoners made, but nothing resulted, except that the prisoner, Peck, should be in the prison, and yet he was not to be found. The officials were unable to account for this extraordinary fact, but suggested that possibly Peck had been taken away on an order from somebody and not returned. Whether he is still in the prison or has escaped, remains yet to be proved. It is hardly likely that he could have been let out by process of law, as the District-Attorney distinctly refused to accept bail in the case, and, as previously mentioned, referred counsel to Judge Sutherland, who again is not likely, in such a case as this, and considering the extraordinary circumstances involved, to decide or take action contrary to the opinion and advice of Mr. Phelps.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company Investigation.

The Assembly Committee on Grievances, who, acting on the petition presented by Stephen English, are investigating the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the cause of Mr. English's detention in prison, met yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, and after organizing proceeded to Ludlow-street Jail. The committee consists of Assemblymen C. W. Herrick, Chairman; A. Blessing, F. J. Campbell, F. Abbott, E. G. Whalen, and E. Townsend. Messrs. Darlington and Atwood appeared as counsel for Mr. English. On being sworn, Mr. English testified that he has been editor and proprietor of the *Insurance Times* since 1864. The paper was the recognized organ of the Mutual Life Insurance Company up to March, 1872. Had become convinced of errors in the management of the company. This was during the examination of Mr. Superintendent Miller. Mr. Winston had endeavored to induce witness to withdraw his opposition to Miller. The publication complained of by Mr. Winston as libelous was made to protect the interest of witness and the policy-holders generally from misappropriation of the funds by the President, Vice-President, and a clique of trustees. Was arrested at suit of Winston on 23d January, 1873, prior to which he had been sued by George T. Hope, and held to bail in $10,000. Witness' counsel procured an order for examination of Winston, with a view to frame his (witness') answer in the suit. He expects to prove by examination of plaintiff the truth of the allegations against the company. The charges complained of were made against Winston by other journals and in legislative proceedings. The object was to remedy the evils complained of, and draw the attention of the Legislature to the proxy system. He never received any compensation in the matter. Winston intimated that witness would be compensated if he withdrew his opposition to Miller. In 1871 $20,000 was raised by the Mutual and other companies, to legislate Miller's Life bill. Witness did not apply for reduction of bail since his imprisonment, as his counsel advised him it would be useless. The committee adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow, to meet at the Metropolitan Hotel.

In the case of Frederick S. Winston against Stephen English, to recover damages for an alleged libel, published in the *Insurance Times*, the General Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, confirmed the decision previously rendered at Special Term, denying the right of English to examine Winston, with a view to obtain facts whereby the alleged libel might be justified.

The Late Bishop MacIlvaine.

The remains of the late Bishop MacIlvaine, of Ohio, have been dispatched from Florence, and are expected to arrive in this City in the course of a few days. On the arrival the body will be taken in charge by a committee of Episcopalian clergymen, and placed in St. Paul's Church, where it will lie in state for a few days, during which an appropriate memorial service, in which 100 clergymen are expected to participate, will be held.

A Large Seizure of Smuggled Goods.

Yesterday, a large seizure of goods, alleged to have been smuggled into this port from Liverpool by certain parties, whose names are at present withheld from the Press, was made by Capt. Brackett and Mr. Walker, officers connected with Col. Frank E. Howe's department. The goods arrived at this port recently by a Cunard steamer, and were invoiced as crockery, blankets, &c., designed for the use of the settlers in the Red River country. There were 141 packages, and most of them were labeled, "Care of James Freeman, via St. Paul, Minnesota." The goods were found in several localities, about forty packages being at the Erie Depot in Hoboken, awaiting transportation to the West. The packages are alleged to contain—instead of ordinary crockery suitable for settlers in the Red River country, and blankets of a character best adapted for their use—fine China-ware, together with silks and expensive cloths. The goods seized are valued at $60,000. They were taken to the seizure department of the New-York Custom-house.

PALM SUNDAY.

Hosanna to the son of David! Raise
Triumphal arches to His praise.
For Him prepare a throne,
Who comes at last to Zion—to His own!
Strew palms around, make plain and straight the way,
For Him who His triumphal entry holds to-day.
—*From the Lyra Germanica.*

In strange contrast to the fearfully dramatic scenes commemorated during Holy Week, Palm Sunday reminds us of one of the most strikingly picturesque incidents in the life of Christ—His triumphal procession from Mount Olivet to Jerusalem, in fulfillment of Zachariah's prophecy, "Behold thy King cometh, meek and lowly, riding upon the foal of an ass." It was but a short distance—one mile—that the procession traversed; but the Scriptural accounts of it would lead one to suppose that never before or since was so great an ovation offered, so intense an enthusiasm evoked. The early Christians attached great importance to the event, and annually celebrated it with great religious rejoicings, and as a day of special devotion. The festival has always been commemorated in the most marked manner in the Christian Church, and is still a great festival in the Roman and Greek Churches. Those who have been in Rome at this season of the year cannot fail to have been struck with the imposing ceremonies in the Sistine Chapel and St. Peter's attending the blessing of the palms by the Pope.

In former times the ceremonies were more realistic—more in the style of the sacred plays. In every parish the people assembled on Palm Sunday and walked in procession, bearing palm branches and singing hosannas; while the priest, in scarlet cape, and seated upon the wooden figure of an ass, formed the centre of the procession. The figure was placed on a low platform running on wheels. The use of a dummy animal seems undignified and ludicrous and unaccountable, considering that there could have been no difficulty in procuring a real animal. The author of the *Pylgremage of Pure Devotyon*, one of the Tollard writers, thus criticizes this practice: "Upon Palme Sondaye," he says, "they play the foles sadely, drawynge after them an asse in a rope, when they be not moche distante from the wooden asse that they drawe." The more deliberate satire of the Tollard gave place to livelier if less refined attacks in the days of the Puritans. Hence such couplets as the following:

Tid, mid, misera,
Carling, Palm, and Good Paste Day.

And again:

Care Sunday, care away,
Palm Sunday and Easter Day!

The first couplet alludes to the prayers and hymns—"Tid" being a corruption of "Te Deum," and "Mid" of "Mihi Domine." Good Paste Day alludes to the Easter eggs, which were often made of paste in the earlier times. Carling applies to a one-time popular name for Palm Sunday—Care or Carling Sunday. Still the term Palm Sunday was in general use. Brand, in his *Popular Antiquities* tells us that "It is called Palme Sondaye, for bycause the palme betokeneth vyctory, wherefore all crysten people sholde bere palme in processyon in tokennynge that he hath foughten with the feude our enmye, and hath the vyctory of hym." Palm Sunday in olden times was a day on which none absented themselves from their parish church, unless they were kept at home by sickness. After having been duly blessed by the priest the palms were distributed to the congregation, who preserved them with great care in the full belief that they afforded a sure protection against "Winter storms and thunders." Barnaby Goodge mentions this in his *Popish Kingdome*, published in 1570. To those who were sick at home bits of blessed palm were carried by their families, and being suspended over their beds, were supposed to help them to a speedy recovery or a happy death. The palm, so far as Great Britain was concerned, was a mere fiction, for it will not grow in that uncongenial climate. Branches of yews were substituted, and doubtless answered the purpose as well. Hence the custom of planting yew in all the country church-yards, a custom generally but erroneously ascribed to the funereal appearance of the yew tree, at least such is Caxton's assertion in the *Directory for Keeping the Festivals*, which was printed as long ago as 1483. The gray, glossy, velvety buds of the common willow were also commonly used in the place of palm; and to this day, in the country districts of England, the villagers put in an appearance at church with sprigs of willow buds stuck in the bands of their hats or in the button-hole of their coats. Otherwise there is no other outward observance of Palm Sunday, except among those belonging to the High Church or Ritualistic section of the Anglican Church. Among them something of the old custom has been revived. In the festival procession round the church the priests and choristers carry small branches of palm in their hands, and branches of palm are placed upon the altar. In most cases the palm is specially imported from the East for the occasion. Many of the worshipers, too, obtain little bits of palm, and carry them with them to church. The palms on the altar are privately blessed by the priest, and are distributed to the congregation at the termination of the services. In Roman Catholic churches the ceremonial of blessing the palms is a very imposing one, and none leave their churches without first securing a sprig of blessed palm. Every one in the crowds issuing from the churches has had a sprig given them from the large basket of palms which is blessed at the altar, and religiously preserves it till the next year. The remainder are burned by the priests on the Ash Wednesday of the ensuing year for the purpose of signing the cross with the ashes on the foreheads of the worshipers.

One very ancient custom, which has now fallen into disuse, was at one time very strictly observed on Palm Sunday, though it appears to have no immediate connection with the event in our Savior's history which is celebrated on that day. In olden times it was considered imperative that all those who were to be baptized on the following Easter Sunday should have their heads thoroughly washed on Palm Sunday. What was the origin of this strange ordinance does not appear to be recorded. Infants generally have their heads washed twice a day, and in the case of adults, it seems most improbable that one seeking baptism would do so in an uncleanly bodily condition. But the custom was rigidly carried out, and none were baptized who had not complied with it. The term palmner, as applied to pilgrims, arose from the fact of their carrying staves made from palm trees, to support them in their pilgrimages. It was considered to be emblematic of their victory over themselves.

A Steamer Reported Ashore at Spry Harbor, Near Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.—The steamer Unicorn, in coming up this evening from the wreck of the Atlantic, passed a schooner which reported that a large vessel, apparently a steamer, is ashore at Spry Harbor, thirty-five miles east of Halifax. No particulars have yet reached the city.

As a Wealth-producing Power in restoring to useful labor an army of Ruptured men, the New Elastic Truss stands pre-eminent. This Truss affords immediate relief; is worn night and day with ease; retains the rupture absolutely in every case, and should not be removed during the few weeks necessary to effect a cure. Sold at a moderate price. Quite durable. This New Truss is sent by mail everywhere by the Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, New-York City, who send circulars free when requested.—*New-York Independent.*

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No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

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Persons who are obliged to use stimulants should try Century Whiskey. It is entirely free from fusil oil, and is the purest stimulant in existence. For sale by druggists and first-class dealers generally.—*Advertisement.*

Persons giving up housekeeping, or going abroad can procure storage for silver-plate, pictures, libraries, and trunks of other valuables, at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

BRAUNSDORF & METZ have removed their large stock of first-class Cabinet Furniture, Draperies, &c., from No. 125 Rivington-st. to their new and elegant buildings, Nos. 483 and 485 7th-av., near 34th-st.—*Advertisement.*

Prof. Lister is the Only Astrologer in the City; will read your life history from the position of the planets at the time of birth, which must be given. Send stamp for a circular to No. 329 6th-av., near 21st-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

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For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Electricity for the Relief of the Afflicted applied by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West 14th-st.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

HOLDEN—BURGESS.—On Thursday, April 3, by Rev. Julius L. Danner, EDGAR HOLDEN, M. D., of Newark, to HELEN STEWART, daughter of John Burgess, Munn-av., East Orange.

DIED.

BELDEN.—On Thursday, April 3, SOPHIA LOUISA, widow of George Belden.

Funeral services on Sunday, April 6, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dudley Field, No. 137 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

EASTMAN.—In Brooklyn, Thursday evening, April 3, Mrs. ELIZA K., widow of the late Smith J. Eastman, in the 51st year of her age.

Funeral will take place Sunday, April 6, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Richard S. Roberts, 323 Clinton-av.

HOWSER.—On Saturday, April 5, 1873, ANN N. HOWSER, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, W. G. Howser, corner Water-av. and Church-st., Jersey City Heights, (late Bergen,) on Sunday, at 3½ P. M.

HOWE.—At North Salem, N. Y., on Saturday morning, April 5, of pleuro-pneumonia, LYDIA PURDY, wife of William Howe, in the 65th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, April 7, at the Episcopal Church in North Salem, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Purdy's Station to meet the 8½ A. M. train from New-York.

MACOMBER.—In this City, Saturday, April 5, SARAH MACOMBER, widow of the late Edward Macomber, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 295 5th-av., New-York, on Monday, April 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MACKAY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 5th inst., CLARISSA M., widow of Hay S. Mackay, aged 70 years 9 months 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 20 Lafayette-av., on Monday, 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

ROGERS.—CATHARINE ROGERS, wife of David Rogers, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, April 6, at 2 P. M., in Church of the Strangers, on Neilson place, (Mercer-st.,) between 8th-st. and Waverley-place.

REDMOND.—Suddenly, at Jamesburg, N. J., on Friday morning, April 4, of pneumonia, JAMES REDMOND, for thirty years connected with Anker, Merrall & Condit.

Funeral on Tuesday, April 8, at 10½ A. M. Trains leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 8 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Jamesburg at 12 M. and 3 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SYKES.—March 17, on Beacon-av., Hudson City, of diphtheria, EDITH LOUISA, aged 9 years and 10 months; also, on the 19th, MARY FLORENCE, aged 7 years and 2 months, and, on the 2d of April, ISABEL, aged 8 years and 4 months, children of Thomas and Sabina Sykes.

The remains were interred in Jersey City Cemetery.

TREAT.—BEULAH BROWNING, daughter of E. B. and Rhoda G. Treat, at Washington Heights, Saturday morning, April 5, of brain fever, aged three years.

Funeral Monday, April 7, at 2 P. M.

WETMORE.—On Saturday, April 5, Lieut. OLIVER WETMORE, Jr., United States Army.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WISNER.—At Goshen, N. Y., on the 5th inst., SARAH WISNER, wife of the late Henry G. Wisner, in the 90th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. James Church, Goshen, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock. An Erie railway-train leaves at 8 A. M.

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$1,200,000
WILL BE DRAWN ON APRIL 22, 1873.

1 prize of	$500,000	$500,000
1 prize of	100,000	100,000
1 prize of	50,000	50,000
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4 prizes of	10,000	40,000
12 prizes of	5,000	60,000
469 prizes of	500	234,500
1,807 other prizes, amounting to		165,500
2,097 prizes. Total amount drawn		$1,200,000

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THE extraordinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets, and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, Irving-place and 15th-st, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING lecture in the course on the Gospels—*The Holy Week.* Seats free.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT WILL PREACH SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock in the TABERNACLE, 2d-av. and 10th-st., and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock in STEINWAY HALL, where seats will be free to all who come.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., west of 6th-av., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Text for the morning sermon, *Follow me*; afternoon, next sermon in the course on heroes of the Bible. Subject—*Joseph—the Sphinx of Egypt.* Choral service by the choir and chorus of three hundred children; the Rector will preach. The Bishop of the Diocese will administer the rite of confirmation at the evening service.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF of the Evangelical Alliance, will be held in the South Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 6, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Drs. ROGERS, PRIME, CROSBY, ARMITAGE, and ORMISTON. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ALL ARE INVITED TO HEAR REV. P. L. DAVIS, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner Downing and Bedford streets, THIS (Sabbath) MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Baptism after morning service.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av., Rev. J. PARKER, Pastor. —Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. INSKIP, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. A. S. GRAVES.

ATTORNEY-STREET M. P. CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Rev. DAVID WILSON, D. D., of Newark, N. J., will preach at 7½ P. M.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-st.—The Children's Lyceum meets at 10 A. M. Conference at 2½ P. M. Prof. S. B. BRITTAN lectures at 7½.

AN ENGAGEMENT AS ORGANIST wanted by Professor Graham; is a first-class performer; moderate salary. Address 201 East 39th-st.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. F. C. SWEETSER will preach in the Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., THIS (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—*Christ's Entry into Jerusalem*; evening subject—*Probation, Purgatory, and Universalism.*

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. S. MITCHELL, D. D. Seats free and strangers cordially welcomed.

BEECHER AND WOODHULL. AN-alyzing "*Free Love*" is Rev. Dr. LANDIS' subject to-night, 8 o'clock. Athenæum, No 585 Broadway.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.

LENTEN SERVICES SUNDAYS.

Morning prayer and sermon by the Rector, 10½ A. M.; evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 3½ P. M.; evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 7½ P. M.

WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

Evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 7½ P. M.; daily morning prayer 10 A. M. At the 3½ P. M. services on SUNDAYS the seats are all free. This is to relieve the pressure for accommodation at the Sunday morning and evening services. The full gallery and chancel choirs are present at all the regular services.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, corner Madison-av. and 35th-st.—Rev. C. F. WOODRUFF, Superintendent of City Mission, will, by request, repeat his sermon preached at the anniversary service of the Midnight Mission, in this church, on SUNDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The object being specially to inform and interest thoughtful Christian people in this mission work, no collection will be taken.

CALVARY CHURCH,—CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st.—Right Rev. Bishop COXE, of Western New-York, will preach Sunday, April 6, service 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.; Bishop Coxe will deliver a series of sermons on the *Seven Sayings of our Lord upon the Cross*, at Calvary Church, on the evenings of Holy Week. (April 7 to 10th, inclusive.) Services to commence each night at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector, 57th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.—On SUNDAY next, morning prayer and sermon by the Rector, at 10½ o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's, at 7½ o'clock. Children's service in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, CORner 45th-st. and Madison-av.—Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor, will preach TO-DAY. Morning Subject—*Our Place and Our Work in the City.* Evening subject—*A Clear Conscience.* Congregational Bible Class in the Church at 3½.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. HENRY MORGAN'S farewell, SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Pulpit Eccentrics, Pulpit Eccentrics; What the Pulpit Is, Is Not, Was, Was to Be, Yet Cannot Be.* Text—"Speckled Bird"—Jeremiah xii, 9: The birds round about are against her.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at the Young Men's Universalist Association Rooms No. 1,338 Broadway; and EVENING at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square. Evening subject—*Universalism in Life.*

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. Dr. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M. Young People's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lectures, in illustration of the *Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics*, in course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LOBDY.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.—MORNING discourse, TO-DAY—*Resurrection and Eternal Life Due to the Divine Humanity*; EVENING, *The Light of Heaven.* The public are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner 34th-st., Rev. HENRY POWERS, Pastor. —MORNING Subject—*What Think Ye of Christ?* EVENING—Vesper Service. The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the New-York University on Washington-square.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Elder M. N. DOWNING, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school 2 P. M.; prayer-meeting 6 P. M. Sacrament of our Lord's supper after morning sermon. *In Hion God is known.*

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place.—On SUNDAY, April 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., Rev. H. L. GRANDLIENARD, Pastor of the Church, and Elders, will be installed by the Fourth Presbytery of New-York, Rev. Dr. Crosby and others officiating.

JERUSALEM DELIVERED.—J. S. SNOW, Pastor of Mount Zion Church of Christ, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Great Day of God Begun.*—Zech. xiv.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST. —O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The "Passion" of the Son of Man.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., east of Lexington-av.—Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by Rev. WM. T. FINDLEY, D. D., of Newark, N. J.

OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. HEBARD, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. C. H. APPLEGATE, at 7½ P. M. Seats free, all cordially invited.

OLD FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts.—Services at 10½ and 7. Rev. J. W. BARNHART, Pastor. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner 53d-st.; Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D.D., Pastor; services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M.

PEW FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN north aisle of Calvary P. E. Church, Dr. WASHBURN. Address M., Box No. 1,390 Post-office, New-York.

REV. F. C. MORGAN WILL PREACH IN the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., WILL preach in the Temporary Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. THOMAS MITCHELL, OF AL-bany, will preach at Morning Star Mission, corner 7th-av. and 28th-st., SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., and every SUNDAY MORNING following. Seats free.

SERVICES FOR THE PEOPLE in HARVARD ROOMS, 6th-av., corner 42d-st. EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. ALEX. DICKSON. Seats free.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.

Holy Week services as follows:

PALM SUNDAY.—7 A. M., holy communion; 9 A. M., morning prayer; 10½ A. M., holy communion and sermon; 7½ P. M., evening prayer, with sermon.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY.—7 A. M., holy communion; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

GOOD FRIDAY.—At 7 A. M. the church will be open for private devotions; 9 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 10½ A. M., litany, reproaches, and anaphoral service; 12 M., three hours' agony service; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

EASTER EVEN.—7 A. M., holy communion; 5½ P. M., evening prayer.

At the EVENING SERVICES throughout the week, beginning with Palm Sunday, the Pastor, Rev. Dr. EWER, will repeat, by request, the course of sermons delivered in Christ Church four years ago, on the *Daily Events of Holy Week.*

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORner 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector. The Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese will administer the rite of confirmation on PALM SUNDAY, April 6. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock.

HOLY WEEK.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY. Morning service, with lecture, at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 5 o'clock.

GOOD FRIDAY—Morning service, with sermon, at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 5 o'clock.

EASTER EVE—Evening prayer, with lecture, at 5 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Free seats. SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at 7½ P. M. Service for deaf mutes at 2½ P. M. Litany and Catechism at 4 P. M.

HOLY WEEK.—MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, services at 8, 12, and 7½. GOOD FRIDAY, 6½, 10½, 3 for children, 4 for deaf mutes, and 7½. EASTER EVEN at 8, 12, and 4. At the 7½ P. M. services, sermons by Rev. Drs. J. C. SMITH, MORGAN, OSGOOD, SEYMOUR, and COOKE will be interpreted for deaf mutes.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25TH-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will commence a course of five sermons on the history of Joseph, on SUNDAY EVENING. Sunday-school teachers and scholars, and all young people specially invited. Rev. ORRIN DODGE will preach on SUNDAY FORENOON.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS and Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., of the New-York East Conference, will preach, the former on SUNDAY MORNING, the latter on SUNDAY EVENING. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. WILD, Pastor, of Seventh-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will preach at 7½ o'clock, SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*Thorn in the Flesh.*

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH.—Services at Rutger's Chapel, at 10½ A. M., and at Harvard Rooms, 42d-st., corner 6th-av., at 3½ P. M., every SUNDAY; preaching by Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER DICKSON.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH, between 13th and 14th sts.—Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Afternoon sermon to the Sabbath-school. Strangers are cordially invited.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av.—The "Halsted" Praying Band will conduct the services in this church on SUNDAY, April 6, throughout the day. The public are cordially invited to attend.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH-st., near Lexington-av., Rev. Dr. HOLME, Pastor. —Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the Evening—*Loss of the Atlantic.*

THE PRAYING BAND, —SAM. HALSTED, leader, will conduct services in the Twenty-fourth-street M. E. Church, 24th-st., near 9th-av., on SUNDAY, April 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley-place and West 11th-st., Rev. W. T. EGBERT, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Rev. Dr. POTTER, of Grace Church, will preach in the EVENING.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING and EVENING by Rev. J. E. DEMAREST. Strangers welcome.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

SILKS, Plain and Colored. BOYS' SUITS. DRESS GOODS, &C.

We will open on MONDAY, April 7, a large and handsome line of Fine Black Silks, Fancy Summer Silks, Plain Colored Silks, [illegible] Silks, &c., in all the new shades and tints, and most distingué patterns. [illegible] of these Silks are perfect gems, having been selected from the choicest assortments in the European markets.

DRESS GOODS.—In this department we will offer Fancy Summer Grenadines, Pineapple Grenadines, Camel's-hair Serges, Baptiste, plain, striped, embroidered, &c. These embroidered goods make the most recherché linen robes ever worn, and cannot fail to become exceedingly popular during the coming season.

BOYS' SUITS.—Many new styles of Spring and Summer Suits in Boys' Clothing have been introduced, among which will be found the Kilt, the Alfred Blouse, the Imperial, the Navy, the Boulevard, the Sailor, and others. These suits are offered in fine cloths, diagonals, tricots, cassimeres, piqué, and white goods, and will be found unsurpassed in appearance, make-up, style, and price.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST., GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO

Corner 19th-St. and Broadway.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Mourning Fabrics,

Adapted to PRESENT and COMING SEASON. English and French Bombazines, [illegible] Serges, Cashmeres, Poplins, [illegible], Alpacas, [illegible], Tamise, Crepe, [illegible], Canton, and Bombazine Cloths.

ALSO, A NEW ARTICLE,

"Drap de Polonais."

VEIL AND TRIMMING CREPES

Special attention is called to our magnificent selected

SUMMER NOVELTIES IN Silk and silk and Wool Grenadines, IN PLAIN, STRIPED, AND BROCADED. BAREGES, FLORENTINES, GAZE DE CHAMBRAIS, ENGLISH TAMARTINES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, CAMBRICS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c. MOURNING RUFFS, CREPE, LACE, AND MUSLIN COLLARS, SETS, &c.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,

IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN MANUFACTURE. REAL AND IMITATION BALBRIGGAN. PLAIN AND FANCY SILK AND LISLE-THREAD HOSE. HALF AND THREE-QUARTER SOCKS IN SILK, LISLE THREAD AND COTTON. OPERA HOSE in SILK and LISLE THREAD. UNDERWEAR in SILK, LISLE THREAD, and GAUZE.

Gentlemen's Underwear

IN SILK, LISLE THREAD, BALBRIGGAN, GAUZE, GOSSAMER, AND SCARLET CASHMERE, &c., &c.

HOSIERY.

PLAIN and FANCY HALF HOSE in SILK, LISLE THREAD and COTTON. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. "COURVOISIER" KID, and GANT de SUEDE GLOVES, all colors, in two, three, and four Buttons.

SPRING AND SUMMER

SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have in stock a splendid assortment of

Striped, Chene, Plain, and Black Silks,

OF THE LATEST STYLES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

RICH LACES.

A choice selection of novelties in **Real Point Lace Shawls,** FLOUNCINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, AND TRIMMING LACES, AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED. Also, a handsome assortment of **Black Thread Lace Fichus,** WITH AND WITHOUT SASHES. Barbes, Parasol Covers, Trimming Laces. Black and Colored "Yak" Laces, &c., &c.

Paris Embroideries, Trimmings, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. OFFER A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FINE CARPETS,

In the newest Designs and Colors. AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, AND SMYRNA. In various sizes. MOQUETTES, AXMINSTER, AND WILTON, ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, VELVET AND TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS. Also, a beautiful assortment of FRESH CANTON MATTINGS. The stock of Carpets this season is UNUSUALLY FINE, and new things are constantly being added, as fast as produced by the leading manufacturers. LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Broadway, Corner 19th-st.

Upholstery Department

FURNITURE COVERINGS AND DRAPERY MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, &c., At Lowest Market Prices. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AT MEARES',

SIXTH-AV. AND NINETEENTH-ST.

We beg to announce to our customers and the public that we will have our

OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY NEXT,

When we will exhibit the latest styles in Imported Suits, Dolmans, and Talmas. Real Lace and Llama Points, Sacques, and Parasol-covers. Black, Colored, Striped, and Turquoise Silks. Dress Goods in all the new shades. Imported Round Hats, Bonnets, and Millinery. Richly-trimmed Under-clothing, Corsets, &c. Children's Normandy Caps, Merino Cloaks, and Suits. Real Laces, in Yak, Point, Guipure, and Thread. Embroideries, Rufflings, Lace Bows, Ties, and Sleeves. Balbriggan and Striped Hosiery, and 1, 2, 3, Button Kid Gloves. Dress Trimmings and Fringes, all the latest styles. Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Roman and Windsor Ties. HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

RICHARD MEARES, CORNER SIXTH-AV. AND NINETEENTH-ST.

BARGAINS,

THE PLACE TO GET MOURNING GOODS,

AT JACKSON'S

Mourning store, cor. Broadway and Waverley-place. The largest and most carefully selected stock of

BLACK GOODS

EVER OFFERED. ALL THE NEWEST FABRICS IMPORTED. PRICES GUARANTEED.

N. B.—ONE CASE BLACK SILKS, $1 90 TO $2, WARRANTED THE BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE. HANDSOME ALPACAS 40c. TO 80c. PER YARD.

INDIA SHAWLS AND LACE GOODS.

We are making additions daily to our elegant stock of **FINE LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, AND Camel's Hair Shawls,** Which, for elegant designs, intrinsic value, and lowness of price, are unequaled.

J. A. CONNOR & CO., NO. 1,151 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.

UNION AND BOSTON CARPET CLEANING COMPANY.

Now is the time to get your CARPETS CLEANED, before the Spring rush commences, at No. 9 EAST 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK, and corner of Bond and 3d sts., Brooklyn.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS.

M. REIMAN & CO.,

late of New-Orleans, No. 25 Union-square, a few doors above Tiffany & Co.'s, and No. 25 East 15th-st., beg to inform the public that they have opened a new store, with new and desirable

DRY GOODS.

Extraordinary bargains offered this week. We are fully determined to establish our trade and reputation by good attention to customers and fair dealing.

To ladies and gents of New-York City and vicinity, as well as those visiting the City in search of dry goods, we respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. We expect, through our fair dealing, well-assorted stock and extraordinary low prices, to gain the reputation of being the

CHEAPEST ON BROADWAY.

We are offering goods of the best makes at unprecedented prices, in order to gain our wished-for reputation. We will offer on MONDAY, April 7, and during the week, the rarest bargains in the following goods:

SILKS.

Silks in Ponson, Bellon, Bonnet, Cashmere, and other brands at greatly reduced prices. Spring Silks at 75c., 95c., $1, $1 12½, and upward. Black Silks at $1, $1 10, $1 15, $1 25, to very finest. Black and Mourning Dress Goods from 25c. upward.

We call particular attention to our extensive, well-assorted and cheap line of Black Alpacas, Mohairs, Grenadines, in stripe and plain; Cashmere, Biarritz, Bombazine, Crapes, Drap de Dames, &c., all of the most celebrated brands, which we offer at extremely low prices.

Crapes recrimped and redyed equal to new.

DRESS GOODS.

4-4 French Percale, 12½c.; worth 18c. 100 pieces 3-4 to 6-4 wide Camel's Hair Cloth, in all new shades. Silk Challie, 62½c.; value $1. Wool Plaids, 20c.; value 40. Silk Velours, 75c.; value $1. Fine Mohairs, 35c. and 45c.; value 50c. and 65c. Silk and Wool Taffetas, 60c.; value 75c. 5 cases Crape de Chine Mozambiques at 18c.; worth 25c. 3 cases Silk and Wool Foulards at 65c.; worth $1. Cashmeres, All Wool Diagonals, Plain and Striped Mohairs, Silk Ponges, Cretonnes, Granite Poplins, Marengo Suiting, &c.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Full lines of Ladies', Misses', and Boys' Gauze and Gossamer Underwear. Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests at 55c., and upwards. Ladies' Merino Vests at 95c.: all sizes. Misses' Gauze and Gossamer Merino Vests, 45c. and upwards. Ladies' English, French, and German Plain and Fancy Striped Hosiery, in great variety. Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, $3, $3 63, and $4 25 half doz. Smyth's Real Balbriggan Hose and Half Hose, in great variety.

In directing attention to the above Balbriggans, we beg to inform our customers that all Balbriggan Hosiery sold at our establishment under the above registered trade mark are made expressly for us, at Balbriggan, Ireland.

Men's Gauze and Gossamer Merino Shirts, in all sizes and brands. English Superfine Half Hose, all sizes, $3 dozen.

SUITS AND UNDERWEAR,

in which we make a specialty, are worth an inspection. Below will be found a few of our prices. Our Suits are of the latest Parisian and Berlin fashions, and a fit guaranteed. Suits and Polonaise in silk, Camels' Hair, Poplins, Alpacas, Serges, and, in fact, in all kinds of Dress Goods. Braided, Embroidered, and Plain Suits made to order in the latest fashions and at the shortest notice.

500 Plain-band Chemises, of the best Wamsutta muslin, 85c. Chemises, tucked, front and back yoke, $1 50. Ruffled Chemises, corded, with bands, $1 15. Chemises, tucked, puffed, and edging, $1 65. Chemises, tucked, puffed, edging and insertion, $2. French Imported Linen Chemises, embroidered, $3 50. French Imported Cambric Chemises, embroidered $2 50. Nightgowns, tucked and ruffled, $2 15. Cambric Gowns, tucked, puffed and insertion, $5. Dressing Sacques, puffed, tucked, and insertion, $2 25. Dressing Sacques, puffed, tucked, and embroidered, $1 75. Drawers, puffed and tucked, $1. Drawers, puffed, tucked, and embroidered, $1 75. Skirts, from $1 and upward. A good Whalebone Corset from 85c. to very finest, and other articles in this line equally as cheap, but too numerous to mention.

LACES.

An extraordinary fine line of Embroideries, Laces, Lace Sacques, Lace Shawls, Guipure Jackets, all of the newest design and at extremely low prices. Kid Gloves, in all colors and sizes, 50c. per pair. Club Handle Parasols and all the latest styles Perfumery and Notions in great variety. A big assortment of Ruffles, Platings, and Trimmings.

No. 25 Union-square.

SPRING OPENING.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.,

have now open their new goods for Spring and Summer wear in all departments of their establishment, consisting of every novelty.

An elegant assortment of imported

CLOAKS and COSTUMES

of the latest designs and material. Among the many stylish cloaks are the fashionable DOLMANS, TALMAS, DOUBLE and SINGLE CAPES, PELERINES and new shapes of POLONAISES in camels-hair cloth, cashmere, linen, batiste, and all new materials, both made up and unmade. Also, a large and complete selection of EMBROIDERED LINEN and BATISTE GARMENTS of very exquisite designs and at very moderate prices.

Special attention is called to our EMBROIDERED and TRIMMED BLACK CASHMERE GARMENTS, comprising every novelty. Also, our elegant COSTUMES in SILK and all kinds of NEW MATERIAL in all the NEW SHADES.

Our selection will be found simple, stylish, and elegant, suitable for the most refined taste and not of that showy and ultra style that cannot be worn by ladies of correct taste. Our stock will be found well worthy of inspection.

Wilson & Greig,

No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

CARPETINGS, &c., AT SHEPPARD KNAPP'S GREAT CARPET DEPOT, Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av., one door below 13th-st.

SPRING OPENING. EXTENSION COMPLETED. Opening with seven spacious sales-rooms, and the largest stock in the City.

FRENCH MOQUETTES at	$2 75
ENGLISH VELVETS	2 25
5-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS	1 65
ENGLISH TAPESTRY	1 00

INGRAIN and 3-PLY at equally low prices. OIL-CLOTHS from one to eight yards in width.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS of every description, at prices beyond competition.

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER, Damasks, Reps, Terrys, Laces, and Nottingham Curtains, Shades, Piano and Table Covers, Cords, Tassels, Fringes, &c.

All are invited to call to see latest styles patterns before purchasing elsewhere.

SHEPPARD KNAPP, Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av., one door below 13th-st.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—New designs, NEW IMPORTED styles. Magic Costume, beautiful Toilets, Patterns, with Cloth Models, now ready. Come early.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS.,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 110 WEST 23D-STREET.

Will open and display on Monday and during the week, entirely new and desirable lines of Goods for Spring in their various departments, Imported and selected from the leading European Houses, to which we invite an inspection of our friends, customers, and the public. We will offer a large assortment of the latest and most popular styles of

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,

including all novelties produced in club stick and tourist, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. Our stock of

MILLINERY GOODS

is now replete with the choicest and most select novelties imported. All the new and leading SHAPES IN STRAW AND CHIP, ROUND HATS AND BONNETS in great variety. An unequaled assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS AT VERY CLOSE PRICES. Gros grain and watered BONNET RIBBONS in all widths and most desirable shades; also, an elegant variety of

SASH RIBBONS

in plain Taffeta, real Roman, watered and fancy gros grain, very cheap. 7-inch finest quality Block plaid Sash Ribbons, 65c. per yard. Windsor Ties in all the new colors, splendid quality, 41c. We shall offer Monday an invoice of LARGE TRIANON FANS, IN VARIOUS DESIGNS, just received from Paris, to which we invite early inspection, as they are extremely scarce and desirable. Our stock of

CASHMERE MANTLES, SACQUES, CAPES AND DOLMANS

have been largely replenished by recent importations, which we are selling greatly below other establishments. We have also choice styles of IMPORTED LINEN AND LAWN SUITS, ELABORATELY TRIMMED AND BRAIDED. WHITE LAWN SUITS AT $8 75 AND $9 75. Skirt, Overskirt, and Basque. Finest Lawn and Workmanship. SWISS AND ORGANDIE DRESSES, POLONAISE AND OVER-SKIRTS, IN GREAT VARIETY. WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR large and complete assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Under-wear.

Possessing large facilities in manufacturing, we are enabled to offer constantly great inducements as regards quality of material and low prices. Our stock comprises LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS, from $1 25 to $13. CHEMISES, from 75c. to $1. DRAWERS, from 68c. to $4 50. In lawn, linen, muslin, and cambrics, trimmed with embroidery and lace. TRAIN AND WALKING SKIRTS. DRESSING SACQUES; large variety. CORSET COVERS. PILLOW SHAMS AND SHEETS. Special bargains. Our

Misses' and Infants' Department

receive especial attention. CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES, CLOAKS, SUITS, AND CAPES, FOR ALL AGES AND IN ALL STYLES, EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP. CORSETS AND BUSTLES. The most noted and favorite makes. We shall display THIS WEEK a magnificent assortment of Paris and Berlin PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS, FRINGES AND ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS AND LOOPS, Comprising the handsomest lines ever offered in the City.

STERN BROS.,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE, 367 and 110 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET. 110

GRAND EXHIBITION OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,

Will offer on MONDAY, April 7, a large assortment of

French Millinery Goods.

FRENCH TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.

FRENCH CHIP ROUND HATS AND BONNETS IN ALL THE NEW STYLES, SASH AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES, &c. Having made large purchases at the late AUCTION SALES, we will offer GREAT BARGAINS in

RIBBONS.

One lot 200 cartons COLORED TAFFETA, ALL SILK, 85c. per yard; worth $1 10. 250 cartons 7-inch Colored Taffeta, at 95c.; worth $1 25. 300 cartons 6 and 7 inch Block and Broken Plaids, in all colors, 65c. and 75c. per yard; worth $1. Nos. 12 and 16 Colored Gros Grain, in all the new shades, 25c. per yard and upward.

LACES.

Our importations for the Spring being now complete, we will exhibit on Monday all the choice novelties in Laces, especially selected for our fine retail trade. 75 pieces of Black Thread Lace, choice patterns, 85c. per yard. 50 pieces of Black Thread Lace, choice patterns, $1 15 per yard. 40 pieces of Black Thread Lace, choice patterns, $1 65 per yard. 45 pieces of Black Thread Lace, choice patterns, $2 10 per yard. 50 pieces of Black Thread Lace, choice patterns, $2 50 per yard. Guipure Laces, all new patterns, at 95c., $1, $1 10, $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, $1 65, $1 75, $2, and upward. A large variety of shades in Yak Laces, from 75c. per yard upward; together with 500 pieces of Buff Cluny Laces, now so much in demand, at 60c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, $1 60, $1 65, and $1 75 per yard.

VEILS.

All the new styles in Veils, with Fringe or Grenadine, Crepe, Frou-Frou, Brussels Net, &c., also made to order at SHORT NOTICE. Novelties in Lace Ties, Bows, Handkerchiefs, &c. Special attention paid to orders for every description of made-up Lace Goods.

EMBROIDERIES.

Our stock of Hamburg Edgings is now complete with everything desirable in Swiss, Cambric and Nainsook, at prices from 12½c. and upward.

Johnson, Burns & Co.,

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

AT

THE POPULAR CARPET STORE,

NO. 123 BOWERY, NEAR GRAND-ST.:

500 pieces Check Matting, just landing, 25c. per yard.

100 pieces Tapestry Brussels Carpet, $1 25 per yard.

INGRAINS, 50 CENTS PER YARD.

The best 75 cents Ingrains in the City.

The stock is replete with all the new and choice styles of the season.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

RICH LACES, COLORED YAKS, HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, &c.

PASSEMENTERIES, NEW AND DESIRABLE,

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT, 679 Broadway.

SAMPLES SENT BY MAIL.

DRESS-MAKERS SUPPLIED.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

SPRING STOCK

JUST RECEIVED,

CONSISTING OF ALL THE NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS IN PLAIN AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS.

ALSO, The Most Complete Assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, INCLUDING CASHMERES, DRAP D' INDES, SEDAN CLOTHS, ARMURES, BOMBAZINES, BIARRITZ, CORDS, DRAP D'ALMA, PRINCETTA CLOTHS, CRAPES, DRAP DE DAMES, ALPACAS, CRETONS AND MOHAIRS.

W. K. PEYTON,

272 and 274 Bowery,

NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

BLACK SILKS.

SPRING STOCK

JUST RECEIVED, CONSISTING OF

PONSON'S, BONNETT'S, BELLON'S, GUINET'S, AND TAPISSEER'S

Celebrated makes of Gros Grain, Drap de Paris, and Gros de Lyon.

FOR PURITY OF SILK, PERFECTION OF FINISH, AND DURABILITY IN WEAR FOR DRESSES, These Makers' Goods are Unrivaled.

BELLON'S GROS GRAIN...	$1 50 to $3 25 p. yd.
GUINET'S GROS GRAIN...	1 62½ to 2 50 p. yd.
BONNETT'S GROS GRAIN	2 50 to 3 50 p. yd.
TAPISSEER'S GROS GRAIN	2 00 to 2 75 p. yd.
PONSON'S GROS GRAIN....	2 50 to 4 00 p. yd.

W. K. PEYTON,

272 and 274 Bowery.

Ladies' Suits.

A FULL STOCK OF FASHIONABLE STYLES AT

Very Attractive Prices.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MISSES' SUITS, ALL SIZES.

MOURNING SUITS

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER AT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE.

W. K. PEYTON,

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

FANCY SILKS. } A VERY GREAT VARIETY AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT. FANCY STRIPES IN ALL THE NEW COLORS, $1 50 PER YARD. BLACK AND WHITE, BLUE AND BLACK, AND OTHER COLORS, 87½ cents.

BLACK SILKS. } JUST RECEIVED, 50 PIECES MORE OF THE JAMES McCREERY & CO. "FAMILY SILK," $2. THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED. CONTINUED SALE OF THE SUBLIME SATIN FINISH, $2 25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 7,

In their Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Department, Ladies' Black and Colored Silk Suits, made in the latest styles, and at popular prices. A large stock of Berlin suits just opened. Ladies' Linen and Batiste Suits, Pique and White Lawn Suits, handsomely made with Insertion and B aided. Children's Braided Pique Dresses, from $2 up. Children's Braided Linen Dresses, from $1 50 up. Ladies' Trousseaux and Infants' Wardrobes always in stock, ready for immediate use. Ladies' Cashmere Sacques, Talmas, and Dolmans.

In our dress-making department we are prepared to make walking suits and dresses in the latest styles and at short notice. The styles and fitting unsurpassed. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS DEPARTMENT, WHICH WILL BE CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED WITH THE LATEST STYLES, AND CANNOT BE SURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST. LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES A SPECIALTY. WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 7, THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS CITY. LADIES ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, AS WE HAVE MARKED THEM AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S CELEBRATED MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR. A GREAT VARIETY OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY COTTON HOSE. ALSO, A VERY LARGE STOCK OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE, AT VERY LOW PRICES. A VERY LARGE STOCK OF ENGLISH SILK UMBRELLAS, Reduced from $8, $9, and $10, to $5 each. GENTS' FINE DRESS SHIRTS to order and in stock. Also, full lines of the latest novelties in GENTS' NECK WEAR. Sole Agents in the United States for the celebrated original JOUVIN KID GLOVE. A large stock just received, in all the new Spring Shades, from one to six buttons.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., ON MONDAY, APRIL 7, WE WILL OFFER THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 7, THEIR STOCK OF IMPORTED WHITE GOODS, Comprising Nainsooks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Satin, Checks, and Stripes, Swiss and Organdy Muslins, India Twills, Tarletons, Corded, Figured, and Embroidered Piques, Dotted and Figured Swiss, &c. Also, a splendid stock of LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. Ladies' Hemstitched, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 per dozen, up. Ladies' Plain Linen, $1 35, $1 50, $1 75, $2, per dozen, up. Gent's Hemmed and Hemstitched, Plain and Colored Borders. Initial Handkerchiefs in all styles. Also, a large stock of PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, in all the leading styles and colors.

DRY GOODS.

Retail Bargains.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

are offering immense bargains in all the various departments of their Retail Store.

A large invoice of

Imported White Goods,

viz., BANNER WELTS, 20 cents to $1 35 per yard. FINE FRENCH WELTS, 42 cents per yard. New pattern figured Marseilles, 25 cents to $1. Yosemite Stripes, white and colored, 25 cents to 30 cents. New designs in Brocade Stripes, 35 cents to 45 cents.

Striped Florentine and Genoese Suitings. Embroidered Piques, 85 cents upward; last season's price, $1 25 upward. Embroidered, Figured, and Polka Dot Swisses. Victoria and Bishop Lawns—Nainsooks. Victoria Leno Stripes, for Suits, &c.

Plain and Fancy Silks.

Gaze de Chambery, Canton Crepes, White rich Armure, Grenadines, Sicilienne Cashmere. Plain, Spotted, and Breche Cashmere D'Ecosse. Camel's Hair Suitings.

Popular Dress Goods.

Plain and Fancy Fabrics for Suits and Polonaise, from 25 cents to 50 cents per yard.

New Spring Costumes.

The new shades in Colored Gro Grain Silk Suits, elegantly trimmed, from $125, upward. Very choice and costly Paris Silk Dresses, FULLY FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN COST. Black Silk Suits, from $50 to $250. Pure Linen Suits, $6, upward. White Lawn Suits, $4 50, upward. A large assortment of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SUITS. A fresh importation of Paris Cloaks, Sacques, Dolmans, &c. Extraordinary attractions in the prices and quality of their REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR and Paris Breche, LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS. A choice offering in Colored Yak Laces, Llama, Point, Gaze, Chantilly, and Applique.

Lace Goods

at attractive prices.

French Millinery.

The choicest conceptions of the most celebrated Parisian Artists and their latest productions. DRESS BONNETS, BREAKFAST AND DRESS CAPS. Paris Artificial Flowers. Garniture for Dresses, exquisite Bridal Adornments, fine Belgian, Paris Split Straw and Chip Hats, LONDON STYLE BOYS' HATS. A large stock of TARTAN SASH RIBBONS at 75 cents per yard, reduced from $1. Excellent qualities rich GRO GRAIN RIBBONS, No. 1 60 cents per yard.

No. 5, No. 7, No. 9 } 15 cents. No. 12, No. 16, No. 22 } 25 cents.

100 cartons RICH PLAIN AND FANCY PARIS quality RIBBONS at ONE-HALF THEIR FORMER PRICES.

Cloths and Cassimeres.

New and nobby styles in French, English, and Vienna Coatings, Cassimeres, and Cheviots for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR. New shades of Ladies' Cloths. English and American Water-proofing. Full lines of Tailors' Trimmings.

Men's Furnishing and Hosiery Goods.

Special bargains in English Half Hose from $3 to $4 per dozen. Balbriggan Half Hose, $5 per dozen. Full regular English makes of Merino DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS. New Spring styles of Cravats and Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c. Fine Dress Shirts and Collars, A SPECIALTY. On hand, or made to measure.

Housekeeping Goods.

Yard wide Irish Linen, 25 cents per yard and upward. 10-4 Linen Sheeting, $1 per yard and upward. Bleached Table Damask, 50 cents and upward. Table Napkins $1 per dozen and upward. Huckaback Towels $1 25 per dozen and upward. Also, to close a large lot of slightly soiled Linen Damask Table Cloths.

Upholstery Goods.

New and choice designs in FURNITURE COVERINGS, Curtain Materials, Elegant Tapestry, and Embroidered Table and Piano Covers. Nottingham, Guipure and LACE CURTAINS, at prices unusually attractive. Special inducements in

Carpets.

New and choice line of English Body Brussels $1 75 per yard, former price $2 25. Just received, a large lot of TURKEY SQUARES, RUGS TO MATCH, in fresh and elegant designs and of very brilliant colors. A large line of VELOUTTES in squares and by the yard, of patterns EXCLUSIVELY FOR THEIR RETAIL SALES. A visit of inspection is requested. MAIL ORDERS for samples and prices promptly filled.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th Sts.

A.—

C. W. FRENCH

Will open on MONDAY New Spring Styles of White and Colored Shirts, Made to order. First-class work and fit. Call and see samples at $36, $42, and $48 per dozen.

Fine English Umbrellas For ladies and gentlemen. Ladies' French Jewelry, Chatelaines, Belts, &c.

(HOSIERY AND GLOVES. / MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.)

A complete new stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, Per steam-ship Cuba.

C. W. FRENCH, Importer of Men's Furnishing Goods and fine French Jewelry, No. 569 Broadway, Prince-st. corner.

HANKINSON'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS, NO. 13 EAST 17TH-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York. No connection whatever with any other house. The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name established in this business in 1861. Insurance procured if desired. WILLIAM H. HANKINSON, Proprietor and Patentee.

ANOTHER BARGAIN SECURED.

GRENADINES. GRENADINES.

TWO YARDS WIDE, WARRANTED PURE SILK AND WOOL, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50. The above prices are scarcely half cost of importation.

JACKSON'S,

Corner Broadway and Waverley-place.

SPECIAL NOTICE. THE GREAT RIBBON SALE OF R. H. MACY & CO. WILL CONTINUE ALL THIS WEEK. R. H. MACY & CO., 14th-st. and 6th av.

DRY GOODS.

Bradbury Bros.,

Nos. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

As per our circular we shall commence on MONDAY the

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the recent peremptory auction sales and at the regular quarterly sale of goods by the United States Government. THE PRICES of these goods will be found merely NOMINAL IN COMPARISON WITH THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.

In all cases the goods are warranted perfect. Our assortment of

DRESS GOODS

includes SERGES AND POPLINS, at 25 to 30c. BRITISH AND FRENCH DRESS MATERIALS, 30 to 37½c., in all the new colors. SILK STRIPED POPLINS, (Rayé Cloth shades), 45c., cost 60c., gold. JAPANESE SILKS, 37 1-2 and 45c., and the best quality ALL-SILK CHAIN JAPANESE, 50c. This quality COST 65 CENTS, GOLD, and we will give a positive and unqualified guarantee that it is equal in quality to any Japanese Silk to be found in New-York, AT ANY PRICE. PURE MOHAIR POPLINS, 40 to 50c. MIKADO SILKS at 87 1-2c., which positively cost $1 15, gold, and are selling at the present time in this City for $1 37½ to $1 50. In our

MOURNING DEPARTMENT will be found GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK ALPACAS, at 20 cents and up, DOUBLE WIDTH POPLIN ALPACAS, 37½c., FRENCH CASHMERES, 50c. to 60c., SUPERB ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, 75c. to $1, and up to the finest grade imported, at proportionately low prices. In our

SILK DEPARTMENT will be found BLACK GLACE AND GROS GRAIN SILKS, at $1 to $1 25. 24-INCH LYONS CASHMERES, $1 50 to $1 75, and up to the finest grades at equally low prices. We also offer SPRING SUITS IN GREAT VARIETY, and much better styles than are usually found in medium-priced goods; also, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, &c.

We especially solicit the attention of housekeepers to our LINENS, WHITE GOODS, AND DOMESTIC DEPARTMENTS, as actual comparison will demonstrate that although these goods are not SELLING AT SUCH AN IMMENSE LOSS as the generality of the goods in our recent purchase, they are, nevertheless, offered at lower rates than they can be purchased elsewhere.

BRADBURY BROS.,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY.

REMOVAL.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

WILL REMOVE ON MAY 1 TO

NO. 865 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.

Preparatory to removal they are offering great bargains in CLOAKS, COSTUMES, POLONAISE, JACKETS, TALMAS, &c.; MISSES' SUITS and CLOAKS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, and GLOVES. Black Silks, Camel's Hair Cloth, and materials for Suits and Polonaises.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 309 BROADWAY.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND Scarfs. No wonder they sell. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 29th-st.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

BEDDING, AT B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO'S., Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st. AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES. GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

STORAGE

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE AND SAFE KEEPING

For FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, PIANOS, CARRIAGES, and all OTHER PROPERTY, in SEPARATE CLOSED COMPARTMENTS, always accessible. Goods received from any point without previous notice, and raised on elevators. Recent improvements enable wagons to discharge in interior court of warehouses, avoiding all delays and street risks. These establishments are the oldest, most extensive, and best experienced, and are GUARDED day and night by private watchmen.

H. G. HAEGER, 5th-av., from 33d to 34th st.

THE ENTIRE

FURNITURE

OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE Will be sold at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

All new last Fall, by celebrated makers. Rich Parlor and Bedroom suites, Pier Glasses, Lambrequins, Cornices, Window-Shades, Gas-fixtures, &c. Inquire of B. B. MERRILL & CO., No. 64 West 23d-st.

T. G. SELLEW, DESKS, Office and Library Furniture, NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK. Fine Cylinder Desks.

Warren Ward & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &c. AT MODERATE PRICES. Nos. 75 and 77 SPRING-ST, corner CROSBY.

STORAGE.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, pianos, baggage, &c., in separate rooms; private watchman in building at night. This is the safest and best ventilated building of the kind in the City. Trucks constantly on hand for removing goods. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 32 and 34 Commerce-st., near Bleecker. Special attention paid to packing furniture for shipment.

DUMB WAITERS, HOISTING MAchines, and fire-escape elevators, the most improved. Patented Dec. 3, 1872. L. CARRIER, patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 119 West 48th-st.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR WITH COOLer is the best. ALEX M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of BOWLES BROTHERS & COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—The list of creditors filed in said case being incomplete, all creditors who have not been represented in Court are requested to communicate immediately with the assignee, in Boston, and state their address and the nature and amount of their claims, in order that the full amount of indebtedness may be ascertained as early as possible.

HENRY J. STEVENS, Assignee, No. 19 Court-street, Boston.

New-York creditors can learn the necessary facts by applying to SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, Counselors at Law, No. 102 Broadway, New-York City.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE works, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, fine selections at very low prices.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and one-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th April.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

No. 23 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons from the above bonds, due April 1, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at my office.

THEODORE BERDELL.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED, INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expects it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed, through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being Level, straight and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of .... $1,000 each. Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 14 WALL-ST., N. Y.

ANDREWS & CO., NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits

issued, both in STERLING, on UNION BANK OF LONDON, AND IN FRANCS, ON PARIS, UNDER THE SAME LETTER.

CIRCULAR NOTES

of $10, $20, and $50 on the UNION BANK OF LONDON. COMMERCIAL CREDITS; EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents: CITY BANK OF LONDON, AND WEINER WECHSLER BANK, VIENNA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the [illegible] day of March next, there will be drawn by lot, at the office of the Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad Company, in the City of Springfield, State of Illinois, twenty-three bonds of said Company. Holders of the bonds so drawn will be given [illegible]. S. H. MELVIN, President Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad Company. Feb. 22, 1873.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 7, 1873, at No. 21 New-st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed March 28, and be reopened April 10, 1873.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Panama Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on Monday, the 7th day of April next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the [illegible] and reopened on the morning of the 8th day of April.

JOHN [illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March [illegible], 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 8, 1873, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

J. DUBOIS, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Home, Hanover, Continental, Gebhard, Firemens', Star, German American, Mercantile, Manhattan, Relief, and others, by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

WANTED—$3,000 ON FIRST-CLASS PROPerty, three-story [illegible] house, with improvements on property [illegible] from $8,000 to $9,000. Address A. A., No. 51 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. [illegible] 4th-av., corner of 26th-st. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of MAY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, also, from 5 to 7 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President. CHAS. SCHAEFFER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST. Open daily from 10 to 3; and on Monday evening from 5 to 7. Assets, TWO MILLIONS, FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, SIX PER CENT. interest paid. Money deposited on or before April 1 will draw interest from April 1. Bank-books in English, French, and German. NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, Opposite Cooper Institute. DEPOSITS MADE NOW draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July. ASSETS JAN. 1, 1873, $5,[illegible]. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

TO THE DEPOSITORS OF THE GUARDIAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—A Dividend of Twenty per Cent. on all accounts [illegible] unpaid will be declared Monday, April 7, 1873. JEREMIAH QUINLAN, Receiver. Nos. [illegible] Liberty-st., New-York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

GREAT SALE OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND FINE JEWELRY.

Being about to retire from the Jewelry business, I offer my large stock of goods for the next fifteen days, to the public and trade [illegible].

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, No. 715 Broadway, Under the New-York Hotel.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THIRTY-SEVEN LOTS ON AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS, 10TH-AV., 152D AND 153D STS., KNOWN AS THE CARNLEY ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF LYDIA A. CARNLEY.

Thirty-seven very desirable lots on Avenue St. Nicholas, 10th-av., 152d and 153d sts.

This property is situated on high ground, overlooking Harlem and lower part of Westchester County, East River, and Long Island; is nearly even with grade.

The four lots south-west corner St. Nicholas-av. and 153d-st. will be sold in one parcel, together with the three-story dwelling thereon.

On the 10th-av. lots is a dwelling and store. Title indisputable.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

Maps can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or of CHARLES H. BAILEY, Attorney, No. 322 Grand-st., corner Bowery.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 128 LOTS. Near Central-av. and Macomb's Bridge. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction. On TUESDAY, April 15, At 12 o'clock, At the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, By order of Charles C. Spoerry, 90 Plots or 128 Lots. Also, the Dwelling and Barn, beautifully situated between 165th and 168th sts., overlooking Central-av., the natural outlet of 6th, 7th, and 8th avs.

The property is naturally drained, and is part of the well-known Anderson estate, and lies west and north of Judge Smith's Central-avenue Hotel. The depot of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, as also the terminus of the Gilbert route, are only a few minutes' walk from this property, which is included in the land to be annexed to New-York City this Spring.

The New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company own a depot and large dock at the High Bridge. The entire issue of their bonds were sold in London in one day at a premium of two per cent.

Sale peremptory and without reserve.

Plans will be ready after Wednesday, April 19, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOTS ON EAST 53D-ST., AND HOUSE AND LOT ON FORSYTH-ST., (XVIITH WARD.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Charles Cooper, deceased:

EAST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET.—The two lots, together with the three-story English-basement brick house and two-story brick stable thereon, situate on the north side of 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and known as Nos. 221 and 223.

FORSYTH-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., and known as No. 174. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV. AND WEST 47TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EIGHTH-AVENUE AND WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The lot of land situate on the north-west corner of 8th-av. and West 47th-st., with the three-story frame building on the front on 8th-av., and two three-story brick houses on the rear on West 47th-st., known as No. 771 8th-av., and Nos. 303 and 305 West 47th-st. Also, the four-story brick house and lot adjoining the above on the west, and known as No. 307 West 47th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 41ST-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—The two two-story brick houses and lots, south side of 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Nos. 220 and 222, with stable on rear lots, together 40x98.9 feet. Also, the three-story Philadelphia brick house and lot, adjoining above, and known as No. 224; lot 24x98.9 feet. Also, the plot of land with the two frame cottages, and two-story brick stable thereon, Nos. 228 and 230. Lots together 50x98.9.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASES OF FERRY FRANCHISES.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York will offer for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following real estate belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York:

Premises known as No. 169 Wooster-st.

Premises known as No. 352 West 35th-st.

Premises known as No. 53 Spring-st.

Premises known as No. 49 Leonard-st.

Building and land on the east side of Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., known as the Eighteenth Ward Market.

Full warrantee deeds will be given to all purchasers. Lithographic maps of the above real estate may be obtained at the Controller's Office, on and after the 10th of April next.

ALSO,

sealed bids will be received, to be publicly opened at the Controller's Office on April 29, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., for leases for a term of ten years, from May 1, 1873, of the following ferries and ferry franchises:

Ferry now established from foot of Houston-st., East River, New-York, to foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Ferry now established from foot of Grand-st., New-York to foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Ferry now established from foot of 92d-st., East River, to Astoria, Long Island.

Lease of ferry franchise now established from foot of Barclay-st., North River, to Hoboken, N. J.

Lease of ferry franchise now established from foot of Desbrosses-st., North River, to foot of Harsimus-st., New-Jersey.

The leases to be made to conform to the requirements of laws relative to ferries, and such regulations, ordinances, or by-laws as are now or hereafter may from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for Ferry Franchises."

The right to reject any bid, if deemed to be to the interest of the City of New-York, is reserved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, March 27, 1873.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PROPERTY AT ORANGE, N. J.—On TUESDAY, April 15, inst., at 2 P. M., the subscriber will sell at auction on the premises all the valuable property lately occupied by Joseph L. Smallwood, Esq., situate on Centre-st., Highland-av., and Marbury-place.

The property consists of about thirteen acres, and will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. It is well planted with trees, and adapted for immediate building.

The valuable dwelling-house, greenhouses, and out-buildings, recently built by Mr. Smallwood, together with grounds, containing three acres, beautifully embellished with trees and shrubbery, &c., will be offered in one lot.

The property is situated in the best part of the town of Orange, near the residences of Mayor Austin, Samuel Colgate, and Wm. P. Kittredge, well drained, and unsurpassed for healthfulness.

This good; sale peremptory to the highest bidder; terms easy. References, Aaron Quimby and Blake & Freeman, Orange, N. J. WM. PATERSON,

APRIL 3, 1873. Special Master in Chancery.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

A.—PARTITION SALE of improved property on MULBERRY, ELIZABETH, AND WATTS STS. JOSEPH McGUIRE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 10, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, The two five-story and cellar brick tenements, with stores, Nos. 114 and 116 Mulberry-st. The lot, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, No. 239 Elizabeth-st. The three-story and cellar brick house and lot, No. 7 Watts-st., near Varick-st. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 37 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE handsome, small four-story brown-stone houses on 61st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., near Park entrance. Open every day. D. & J. JARDINE, Architects, No. 1,267 Broadway.

ONLY ONE MORE OF THOSE NEW and elegant brown-stone houses, 27.6x65, and 35 feet extension on 53d-st., west, and near 5th-av.; price and terms very favorable; also, on 57th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., 19 to 29 feet front. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE BROWN-stone houses, of the best build, at reasonable prices; some with fine extensions; on 5th av. and near 5th-av., on 17th, 18th, 20th, 23d, 38th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 52d, 53d, 56th, 57th, 63d, 74th, and 75th sts. Particulars of W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5¼ Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME brown-stone house, furnished, Goelet lease, sixty years to run, 46th-st., near Lexington-av.; price, $14,600. Half can remain during lease. Inquire of M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 68 Cedar-st., or owner, No. 216 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE IN WEST 41ST-ST. FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 245 to 253, 20x50 and 18.9x50. Price $17,000 and $18,000. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

BLOCKS, HALF BLOCKS, PLOTS, corner and inside lots on and vicinity of 5th, Madison, and 6th avs., boulevards and on Washington Heights and Riverside Park at reasonable prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A—FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop stone fronts, College lease, 21x60, 20x60, and 16x65 by half block. Apply to WM. C. LESSTER, No. 47 West 49th-st.

A STORE ON MURRAY-ST., BROWN-stone front, may be bought cheap. Inquire of FRANK PHILLIPS, at No. 245 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE ON ALL THE LEADING avenues, boulevards, and adjacent streets, by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID EXTRA wide four-story brown-stone house, No. 4 East 46th-st. The house was built by Churchill in his best style; is perfect in all its arrangements; has been thoroughly overhauled and frescoed, and offers a fine chance to any one who desires a first-class residence for immediate occupancy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in 50th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in fee with carpets, mirrors, chandeliers, gas-fixtures, window-shades, cornices, &c.; a decided bargain. Inquire of E. B. MERRILL & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

A DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY for sale to close a co-partnership, No. 300 Canal-st.; five-story brown stone, 25.3x about 59 feet, running through to Lispenard, only 125 feet west of Broadway. Terms to suit. WM. H. ALLEN, No. 5 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, 20x55x100, in West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in complete order; frescoed; will sell or exchange at low price. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs., for sale, furnished or unfurnished; a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; all modern improvements and in fine order. Apply to ISAAC BONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H., basement.

RIVERSIDE PARK.—A FINE CORNER and plot of lots, fronting on the Park, below 100th-st., for sale low; also, plots on and near Boulevard, 60th to 153d-st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS and medium-sized houses at bargains. Will take in pay smaller houses, lots well located, store property, and first-class tenements, so that all may be suited. A. WARNER PLATT, 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY high-stoop stone house, with walnut doors and bay-windows; built day's work; price, $13,000; terms easy. No. 326 West 48th-st.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—A FINE brown-stone English basement house, No. 162 West 34th-st.; price and terms reasonable. Apply at the house, or to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

NO. 305 EAST 18TH-ST.—FOR SALE, three-story brown-stone house, in perfect order. Inquire on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, IN BROOKLYN, the house No. 471 Lafayette-av., near Skillman-st.; it is perfect of its kind, and will be sold with a very small cash payment and on most liberal terms as to mortgage. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL FINE HOUSES IN Brooklyn, best neighborhood, cheap; and also at Richmond Hill, on South-side Railroad. Prices from $4,000 to $30,000. Terms to suit purchasers. Inquire of J. W. FEILDER, No. 231 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 13 and 14, from 12 to 2.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE three-story basement Philadelphia brick houses, replete with all the modern improvements; on easy terms, for less than half a house in New-York equally convenient. Corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st. FRANCIS WOOD.

$5,000 WILL BUY CHEAP THREE-story brick house; modern improvements; eight blocks to ferries; twelve rooms; half cash. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

$6,500 WILL BUY FIRST-CLASS brick house; ten rooms; improvements; near ferries; terms easy; location, Nineteenth Ward. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

$7,500 WILL BUY NEW BRICK house; fifteen rooms; improvements; near ferries; desirable location; a good investment. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

IMPROVED PROPERTY AND MORTgages to exchange for vacant lots in Williamsburg and Brooklyn. Also store property, including choice corners. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

WILLIAMSBURG AND NINETEENTH Ward real estate of every description a specialty. For sale, rent, or exchange. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

IF YOU BUY, RENT, EXCHANGE, or sell, Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate of any description whatsoever, apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., on Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour from New-York, eighteen trains daily each way.—A very desirable country home, on Orange Mountain side, one mile from South Orange Depot, half-mile from Maplewood Station; five acres of land; large mansion, sixteen rooms, piazza eight feet wide on east and south side, wide halls, good cemented cellar, furnaces in perfect order, beautiful terraced lawn, abundant shade-trees, plenty of apples, small fruits and berries; two-story cottage, seven rooms, and good cemented cellar, barn and carriage-house, stabling for four horses, cow-house, &c.; healthful, beautiful scenery, charming drives. Furnished if desired. A good chance to secure at a low price a fine place where property is advancing in value. A large portion may remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to E. H. GARBUTT, No. 45 Warren-st., New-York.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The country residence of the late S. T. Clarke, situated at Croton Landing, will be sold on very favorable terms. The property comprises upward of twenty-six acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and well stocked with fruit-trees of all descriptions. The buildings on premises consist of a two-story modern cottage-house, containing twelve rooms, with closets and bath-room; a good barn and other out-buildings. The house is about three-quarters of a mile from the station. The land is all on the westerly side of the New-York and Albany Post-road, and extends to the river, and could be easily subdivided into a number of villa sites. Full particulars in regard to terms and a map of the property can be seen on application to EDWARD CLARKE, *Tribune* Office.

ALL ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER, furnished residences for sale and to rent for season or year. Unfurnished houses and cottages to rent by the year or lease. Farms, building sites, houses, and lots for sale; good investments. Large tracts of land in full view of the Hudson, easy of access to this City, for sale very cheap, on easy terms.

Parties desiring to purchase or rent any property on the banks of the Hudson River, will find it to their advantage to consult the advertiser, who has made Hudson River real estate a specialty the past ten years, and is fully acquainted with the value and location of most all the property on the river bank and the interior of the country. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av., near 38th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPerty at Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., of about five acres, situated twelve miles from the landing. Two dwellings—one new and of modern style, 35x28, with extension, built of frame and cement; small frame dwelling for gardener, ice-house, two barns, one new; great abundance of choice fruit. The property fronts on two streets or roads, and is available for several building sites. The whole is offered for sale on easy terms at much less than its actual value. Products of the place will nearly support a family. Inquire at No. 101 Maiden-lane, New-York; or of MEAD & TAFT, Cornwall Landing; or of IRA WOOD, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEgant country-seat on the Hudson, two hours from the City, only three minutes from depot; the house is large and spacious, thoroughly built, and in fine order; has all modern improvements, gas, water, bath, stationary tubs, and is frescoed throughout; grounds comprise about four acres, and are laid out in garden, lawn, and is well stocked with large and small fruits; there is also a fine grove of native forest trees, carriage-house, ice-house, hennery, &c. Particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-class frame dwelling, containing twelve rooms with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, gas, speaking tubes, and stationary wash tubs, and about four City lots of ground in fruit, shade, and lawn, situated on high ground overlooking the surrounding country, and within five minutes of depot. Terms reasonable, or will be rented to a genteel family. Enquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, at Morrisania.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE at Huguenot Station, Staten Island, fine house, out-houses, ice-house, filled; five acres, underdrained, and divided into lawn, pasturage, garden, &c.; this place is on high ground, with fine water views; must be seen to be appreciated; worth $10,000, but no reasonable offer will be refused. Apply to B. V. MOISE, No. 10 University-place.

A VALUABLE FARM OF FOURTEEN acres for sale, within ten minutes' walk of the South-side Railroad depot at Rockville Centre; fruit on the place, good water, and all the conveniences of a country home. For further particulars apply to JOHN REED, Rockville Centre, Long Island.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FAIRVIEW, N. J., six miles from New-York by rail, five minutes from depot, beautiful country residence; fourteen rooms; four and a half acres of land; fruit of all kinds, shade, stabling, &c. Inquire of GEORGE P. ANDROUS, No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.

$1,600.—NEW COTTAGE, TWO lots, fruit-trees, good water, &c.; easy terms; parties going West, and will be sold. J. R. HAWKINS, American Express Co., No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—AN ELEGANT RESIdence, nineteen rooms, for sale, (furnished;) location unsurpassed; all improvements. For full particulars call on or address owner, No. 131 4th-av. Descriptive circular sent free.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN GREENwich, Conn., a cottage containing nine rooms, unfurnished; good location. For further particulars, call on or inquire of S. D. BENSON, Nos. 192 and 194 Cherry-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA—A TEN-room cottage house; lot 30x150 feet; price $6,000; terms reasonable; on high ground, near the depot. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, Washington-av., corner 5th-st.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE AT WESTport, Conn., fine house, eleven rooms, eight acres of land; choice fruit, good water, splendidly located. A. PALMER, No. 246 Canal-st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.

STONE RESIDENCE.

The most substantial and comfortable COUNTRY-SEAT on ORANGE MOUNTAIN FOR SALE or TO LEASE, with *immediate possession*. The owner leaves for Europe, and will dispose of this desirable property at *a very low price and on easy terms*. LOCATION *high*, air healthful, having *views unsurpassed by anything in the country*.

GROUNDS of FIFTEEN (or more) ACRES, with south-eastern exposure. HOUSE, CUT BROWN STONE, with inner wall and partition walls of brick, massively built (by days' work) for owner's own use, with abundant and unfailing supply of water throughout, and every modern convenience. EIGHTEEN HANDSOME ROOMS besides kitchen, laundry, butler's room, &c. Ceilings high; ventilation and hot-water heating arrangements perfect. Heavy plate-glass windows, extensive piazzas, bay windows, &c.

PORTER'S LODGE and stable, also of stone, of the same durable style as the house; hennery, green-house, grapery, &c. Macadamized road one mile to depot. Apply for particulars to

BENJ. TOMES, No. 6 Maiden-lane, or HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, and Tremont, Westchester County, offers the following very desirable properties for sale:

KATONAH.—Opposite the Jay Homestead, within two miles of station, one of the most beautiful as well as healthy regions in the State; a gentleman's residence, containing forty-six acres, a fine stone house with fifteen rooms, with all the conveniences of a City house; fine carriage-house, stable, cottage, grapery, &c.

CROTON FALLS.—Within half a mile of station, a splendid farm of 210 acres, with fine dwelling, barn, cottage, &c. The whole would be sold on advantageous terms, or the dwelling and out-buildings and twenty-five acres would be disposed of separately if desired.

WOODSTOCK.—Within one and a quarter miles of Harlem Bridge, in a fine neighborhood, and rapidly advancing both in value and population, a charming residence, with three and a half acres, fine stable, garden well stocked with fruit and grapes in large variety; house in perfect order, ready for immediate occupancy.

MORRISANIA.—Within ten minutes' walk of depot, a place containing about fifty-six City lots, with fine dwelling, stable, hennery, with all the conveniences. The place will be sold at a bargain, or rented for a term of years.

HARRISON.—A most desirable and complete residence for sale at Harrison's, Westchester County, twenty-two miles from New-York, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and one mile from Harrison's and Rye Stations. This place embraces about 100 acres of fertile land, laid out handsomely, and commanding an elevated position overlooking the Sound and surrounding country. The dwelling-house is fifty feet square, with piazza twelve feet wide, three stories and basement, about twenty rooms, bath-rooms, closets, &c.; hot and cold water in house; also furnace and grates. The house is furnished and in most perfect order. The out-buildings comprise a large stable, ten stalls; barn, with stalls for twenty-eight head of cattle; gardener's and farmer's houses, ice-house, tool-house, &c.; large grapery, with choicest varieties of vines; large garden and orchard, containing over 100 standard pear-trees and eight acres of apples of different varieties; ice and fish pond covering two acres. The place will be sold low and on easy terms, the owner being about to make Europe his permanent place of residence.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRAble residences on the Hudson River, twenty-eight miles from New-York, and one and one-half miles from depot and steam-boat landing; superb river and mountain views; perfectly healthy and free from chills and fever; pure water in the house; fruits in great abundance and variety in full bearing, with twenty acres of land, five acres being covered with a thrifty growth of wood on mountain side, through which are graded paths to the summit, giving a different and still finer view than from the house, the remainder in lawn, garden, and pasturage; the mansion, built in 1860, contains nine rooms, besides kitchen, bath-room, and closets, all in good order; there is also cottage for garden, large barn, poultry-house, &c. Can be seen in a few hours by taking the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey for Nyack. For further information address W. R. DEAN, Nyack, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF CHOICE LOTS AT BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.

The SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION now offer for sale FIVE THOUSAND BUILDING LOTS, 25x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island, at $7 each. $7 each.

For $7 you receive a warranty deed for a building lot, 25x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island.

$1 extra charged for clearing avenues and staking lots.

Positively no other payments.

Call and see for yourselves at the office of the SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York. J. E. FULLER, President.

ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

AT YONKERS, IRVINGTON, TARRYTOWN, &c.

Desirable residences, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

AT TARRYTOWN.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT, with fine improvements, and in high state of cultivation; MAGNIFICENT RIVER VIEW, near New-York, Boston, and Montreal Railroad. Apply to BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st., or Tarrytown, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH PROPERTY.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT—Cottages, stores and building sites, desirably located. R. G. MURPHY, No. 3 Pine-st. W. EDGAR WOOLLEY, Long Branch.

GREENWICH, CONN.—COUNTRY RESIdence of the subscriber, with 5 acres of land. House 50x45 feet and extension 30x22 feet; planned by Calvert Vaux. Built in best manner and in fine order, having every convenience, together with never-failing supply of purest water, stables, carriage-house, and out-buildings. Ground laid out in lawn, walks, and flower-beds, evergreens, shrubs, and shade-trees. Garden stocked with every variety of fruits. Price much less than cost. Terms very easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

A VALUABLE WATER-FRONT RESIdence on the Sound, at Rye, one mile from depots; about four and three-quarter acres; frame house; modern improvements. Also, cottage; fourteen rooms; stabling for five horses; bath house, &c.; about three hundred feet front, with sea-wall. A fine place for yatching, fishing, and bathing; charming location; remarkably healthy. Terms easy. Apply to F. J. HALL, Rye, N. Y., or No. 41 South-st., City.

COTTAGES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished, at Highbridgeville, near McComb's Dam. These cottages have stables, gardens well stocked with fruit, are accessible by steam from 42d-st. in nineteen minutes, by Second, Third, and Eighth avenue cars to Harlem, thence by steamer seven minutes. Also by steamers half-hourly from Fulton Market. Apply at No. 116 Wall-st., No. 100 Murray-st., and No. 33 West 39th-st.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE overlooking the Hudson River, at Bull's Ferry, (or Shady Side,) containing about four acres of land; nice dwelling, with out-buildings complete; grounds handsomely laid out; plenty of fruit; only thirty minutes from New York by boat foot of Spring and 34th sts.; also steam and horse cars convenient to premises. Would exchange for City property. WM. H. ALLEN, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND large carriage-house and an acre of ground at Mount Vernon; house contains ten rooms, well and rain water in the kitchen; an abundance of fruit and splendid shade trees, shrubbery, &c.; finest place in Mount Vernon; would exchange for City property. Apply to J. H. NICHOLSON, No. 531 8th-av.

SHORE FARM FOR SALE—VERY cheap, on north shore of Long Island, 38 miles from City; fine boating and plenty of fishing; 30 acres of land, or 80 acres if desired; good house, recently fitted up, and out-buildings. Price only $7,000. Terms easy. Picture, and full particulars with T. P. PAYNE, No. 5 Dey-st., Room No. 15.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT South Norwalk, Conn., 1¼ hours from New-York, New-Haven Railroad, a first-class residence; large house, all modern improvements; high ground. Address M. E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn., or Box No. 599 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR LONG BRANCH, COUNtry residence with four acres, or more; fine lawn, and abundance of full grown shade trees. Apply to owner, EDWD. C. FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway, between 10 and 12 A. M.

LENOX HILL.—AT AUCTION, BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO., April 9, No. 20 East 69th-st.; four stories, brown stone, 25x60; lot 100.5; the best street; no nuisances.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A beautiful country residence, fourteen miles from City, on Erie Railroad. For particulars, address W. J. H., Box No. 46 Clifton, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE most splendid country-seats in Westchester County, with Sound view; near depot, &c. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 103 Fulton-st.

A COMPLETE HOUSE, WITH LARGE lot and improvements, in Flushing, will be sold at a low figure on liberal terms. Inquire of S. F. GOODING, Flushing.

A FARM OF THIRTY-ONE ACRES, within a mile of Flushing village, will be sold low, with convenient time for most of price. Inquire of S. F. GOODING, Flushing.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND, near Flushing and North-Side Railroad depot, three handsome dwelling-houses. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, or to A. P. RIKER, Woodside.

A VERY FINE BRICK HOUSE—TEN rooms, newly painted, all improvements; three lots; choice fruit; corner of Astor and Broad sts., Newark, N. J.; rent, $1,000. J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th-av., New-York.

RENT $1,000.—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwellings, Nos. 467 and 471 Tompkins-av., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn; all improvements. Apply to owner, as above.

MORRISTOWN.—TO RENT, FOR SUMmer, elegant country seat, twelve acres, every convenience, $3,500; handsome place, two acres, $2,000; one at $1,500; cottages from $50 to $150 month. J. HENRY JOHNSON, No. 98 Broadway.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 696 Broadway, offers for lease the first-class four-story brown-stone-front house, No. 322 West 18th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Rent $2,500.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN Bloomfield; also an elegant house in Plainfield; both well located. JAQUES, No. 206 Broadway.

FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms, wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, pasture lot, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired; rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. 482 Elizabeth, N. J.

AT YONKERS, N. Y., ON WARBURTON-AV.—To rent, an elegantly-furnished house, built by the owner for his own occupancy, and just finished; contains all the conveniences of a City house, as gas, hot and cold water, furnace, bath, &c., &c. The furniture is all new and of the very best quality; most of it made by the best City makers; the gas-fixtures and ornaments from Messrs. Ball, Black & Co.; a new billiard-table. The owner, being obliged to go abroad for his health, is desirous of renting to a good and careful tenant at a low rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC AND two-story extension frame house, situated at Woodside, Long Island, six miles from Brooklyn, by the Flushing Railroad, running twenty trains per day, and within two minutes' walk of the depot. The owner is about locating elsewhere, on account of the death of his wife, and will let the premises reasonably; immediate possession given. Apply at the office of the New-York *Weekly*, No. 31 Rose-st., New-York, to R. J. DUFF.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, ON Bard-av., New-Brighton, Staten Island, one of the most attractive country seats near New-York; grounds in lawn, three acres, with shade trees; house, eleven rooms, gas, hot and cold water; rooms frescoed; green-house, stables, &c.; churches, schools, and in neighborhood of most costly places on the island; an unexceptionable tenant rather than high rent desired. Inquire at No. 116 West 22d-st.

TO LET—A FINE RESIDENCE.—TWO-story frame house, barn, and four acres garden-ground, fruit and shade-trees; situated on Jamaica Turnpike, Long Island, near South Side Railroad Depot, at Richmond Hill, and Central Railroad Depot, Clarenceville; now occupied by James Napier; horse-cars pass the house every twenty minutes; possession 1st May next; rent $600. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY-SEAT TO let to a private family only, in Westchester County, thirteen miles from City Hall; the house contains fourteen rooms, bath-room, &c.; good-garden, plenty of fruit, ice-house, (filled,) and all necessary out-buildings; convenient to cars and boats. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT YONKERS, for one year, a first-class house in Belle-place, containing twelve rooms, with all modern improvements; has fine river view, ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; brick stables for eight horses; carriage-house, &c., &c.; possession 1st of May or June. Apply to EDWARD H. HAWKE, Counselor at Law, No. 7 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, TWO COTTAGE houses, one two-story and basement, eight rooms, with water and gas, rent $425; one two-story and attic, eight rooms, with water and large garden plot, rent $240; situated on Bergen-av., at the junction of Monticello-av. Inquire of L. D. LANDINE, No. 225 Grove-st., Jersey City, N. J.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COUNTRY-seat on west bank of Hudson, twenty miles from City; contains ten rooms, stable, and coach-house; three acres of lawn and garden; all kinds of fruit and vegetables; well shaded and fine view of the river; accessible by rail or boat; rent low. Apply at No. 441 Broadway, up-stairs.

TO LET, AT FORT WASHINGTON—An elegant little villa and four lots of ground; the house has every improvement; is beautifully situated between the depot and Boulevard, and will be rented low to first-class tenant. Apply at River House, opposite depot, or at No. 119 West 15th-st.

TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A HANDsome cottage house, thirteen rooms, gas, range, heater, &c., twelve minutes' walk from depot and steam-boat; house in good order; finely-shaded grounds and good garden; rent $650. Address owners, HUBBARD & HOLLY, Stamford, Conn.

TO LET CHEAP—NO. 849 DEGRAW-ST., Brooklyn, near main entrance to Prospect Park; house 22x62; lot 35x133; trimmed with natural woods; best neighborhood in City. Inquire owner, J. W. FIELDER, next door, or No. 231 Broadway, Room No. 13, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—AT BRENTWOOD, LONG ISLAND, forty-two miles from the City, three and a half from Islip, a furnished cottage and garden, within five minutes' walk of station, post office, and telegraph. Inquire or address S. T., No. 28 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THREE LOTS AND HOUSE, 37x60, in 18th-st., near Broadway, suitable for a club or milliner and dress-making establishment on a large scale; will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5¼ Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS, FULLY furnished, a brown-stone house, West 48th-st.; Good neighborhood. House in fine order. Rent low. DYE & CURTIS, No. 508 6th-av.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT furnished; printed catalogues with full descriptions and special survey maps to be had at our offices. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., and Branch Office, opposite depot, Long Branch.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON ORANGE Mountain, N. J., old-fashioned house; sixteen acres, plenty of shade and fruit trees. Location healthy. Rent, $650. Call on R. H. HINE, No. 557 6th-av.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in West 22d-st., near 5th-av.; four story, brown stone, high stoop; extra width, and very desirable. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL let their house on Madison-av. to a small private family only, completely furnished, at moderate rent. Inquire of JACOB SHARPE, No. 38 Pine st., or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED THREE-STORY high-stoop house, 25x50x100, in 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. RIKER, HESSE & CO., NO. 5 PINE-ST.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits, apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

A LARGE HOUSE IN WEST 17TH-ST., near 5th-av., to let furnished or unfurnished. OGDEN & CLARK, Corner of Broadway and 17th-st.

TO LET—PROF. JOY'S COTTAGE IN STOCKbridge, Mass., completely furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or JACOB SHARPE, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES AT REduced prices, in good locations. Inquire of E. B. MERRILL & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, WITH PART of upper, No. 321 East 16th-st.; house in good location; all modern improvements. Apply from 1 to 4 P. M., Sundays excepted.

TO LET, FURNISHED—34TH-ST., NEAR 8th-av.; house, $1,600; 45th-st., near Broadway, $2,400; parties desiring houses to let or for sale, apply to E. A. DAILY, No. 588 6th-av.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a fine house, thirteen rooms, with stable; first-class locality; rent $600. Apply to W. ELLIOTT, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON THE CENTRAL PARK, FOR $2,000, the elegant four-story brown-stone house No. 2 East 86th-st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., No. 47 Walker-st.

TO LET—EXTRA SIZE BROWN-STONE house, No. 15 West 24th-st., near 5th-av. W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with modern improvements, in 12th-st., near 3d-av.; rent $1,700. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN THIS CITY, NOT to cost over $20,000, for which $10,000 worth of stock in a manufacturing corporation in this City will be given in part payment; the business has been a number of years established, and is constantly increasing, paying handsome dividends, and is a first-class investment; the fullest opportunity given to any party offering suitable property to investigate the affairs of the company. Address CORPORATION, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, from 20 to 25 feet front, located between 20th and 59th sts. and Madison and 9th avs.; price from $25,000 to $35,000. Address J. L. C., *Times* West Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison-av. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching; common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

A WIDOW LADY OF THE HIGHest respectability, residing in Poughkeepsie, with pleasant and comfortable surroundings, would like to take the entire charge of a few children. Parties wishing to travel can leave their little ones where they can have every comfort and motherly care. Ample references will be given. Address H. J. B., Box No. 4,102 Post-office, New-York.

PAINE'S COLLEGES, NO. 1,282 BROADway, junction 6th-av., and No. 62 Bowery.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, spelling, reading. Twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50. Ladies qualified for business.

MISS S. M. PARKHURST'S HOME School for Young Ladies, Newburg, N. Y.—The Spring term will commence MONDAY, April 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RULES AND CHARGES GOVERNING real estate agents; price 50 cents, sent through mail. JAQUES, Commissioner of Deeds for all the States, No. 206 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE wants to sell his horses; sixteen hands, only six years old, stylish blacks, long tails, sound and kind in every way; also, a Brewster landau and harness. No. 128 West 31st-st., or G. W. COMSTOCK, Grand Hotel.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF SIXteen-hand carriage-horses; warranted sound, gentle, stylish; owner going abroad; can be seen in harness from 8½ A. M. to 10 A. M. Inquire at private stable, No. 24 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY-FINISHED French imported phaeton; new pattern, but little used; just the thing for Newport or Central Park; suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's driving. Can be seen at private stable, No. 1,253 Broadway.

WANTED—HORSES TO PASTURE, OR board, drive, and break. Address B. H. SEAMAN, Merrick, Long Island. Reference, S. B. M. Stokes, No. 52 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. American Plan, with Elevators. Centrally located, near the depots and theatres. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL, CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 40TH-ST., Opposite Reservoir Park. Elegant suits of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH-ST. Private family offer a well-furnished suite of three rooms, just vacated, on second floor; private bath, &c; with or without private table; liberal arrangements by the year; also large single rooms.

MADISON-AV. A second floor, and a suite of rooms on parlor floor, handsomely furnished, will be vacant May 1, and will be let, with board, to responsible parties. Address P., Box No. 1,697 Post-office.

NO. 116 EAST 23D-ST. Two pleasant connecting rooms on second floor to let, with first-class board; also, room on upper floor, suitable for two gentlemen. References.

NO. 109 EAST 28TH-ST. Handsome rooms, furnished, with or without board; brown-stone house; splendid location; all modern improvements. Front room for a doctor's office.

FIFTH AND 6TH AVS. Handsome well-furnished rooms, with good table, in the first-class house, No. 48 West 15th-st. Highest references.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST. Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen.

NO. 99 EAST 46TH-ST. Two desirable rooms on first floor to let, with board. Ready for occupancy. References exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., Near Broadway.—To let, with board, large room, second floor; all conveniences. 150 West 34th-st.

NO. 149 WEST 46TH-ST. A very handsome bedroom and sitting-room to gentlemen only, without board.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT THE GARDEN, AT KING'S BRIDGE.—To let, a house with twelve rooms, large garden, barn, carriage house, &c., and within five minutes' walk from the depot; ten trains daily; rent low. Apply to REED & HOYT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 19.

NO. 20 EAST 33D-ST.—NEW AND HANDsomely-furnished front room and bedroom in private family to let, with board, to gentleman and wife; parties willing to pay for the comforts of a home will find this a desirable place; references exchanged.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel. GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870.) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,207 Broadway.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; no moving in May; references given.

A SECOND FLOOR—FOUR ROOMS, water, gas, bath; by pleasant Summer Park, Washington-square; rental moderate. Address R., Post-office Box No. 4,345.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor on Madison-av.; private table if desired; office for physician, and single rooms. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, consisting of parlor, two bedrooms, bath-room; house and appointments first-class in every particular. Refer to H. R. DREW, No. 155 5th-av.

NO. 1 EAST 41ST-ST., CORNER 5TH-AV.—Elegant suites of rooms to let, from May, at reduced prices; permanent desired.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH-ST.—An entire second floor, handsomely furnished, to let, singly or en suite, with board. References.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board, to rent on 30th-st., near 5th-av.; references. Address ROW, Up-town *Times* Office, 32d-st.

NO. 391 WEST 23D-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let, with board, for families or gentlemen; Summer prices; references required.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; references given and required.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM AND hall room to let, with board, at No. 218 West 4th-st.; references required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDSOMEly furnished, in a private house; to gentlemen only, at No. 17 East 12th-st.

A PARLOR FLOOR, CONSISTING OF four rooms, elegantly furnished, with private table, water, and bath. No. 250 Madison-av.

A.—TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, in a private house, to gentlemen only, at No. 17 East 12th-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS with first-class board. Apply at No. 15 West 43d-st., near 5th-av.

FRONT HALL ROOM, ALSO SECOND floor, with or without private table. No. 38 West 33d-st.

TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms; house adapted for gentlemen of quiet habits. No. 35 West 10th-st.

NO. 309 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms, with or without board; table excellent. No moving in May.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with unexceptionable table-board.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES IN THE DREXEL BUILDING, S. E. corner Broadway and Wall sts., FOR Corporations, Bankers, Lawyers, &c., OPEN FOR EXAMINATION On and after April 1.

TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE PROOF, well ventilated and lighted, heated by steam; every modern convenience on each floor. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 696 Broadway, Offers for lease, store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley-place; will let together or separately; rent $1,290; store, with back room and front basement, $550; first floor $300. Entire dwelling part of No. 78 6th-av., corner Waverley-place; good stand for dentistry, millinery, or dress-making; rent $700; possession immediately; will put in order.

HOTEL TO LEASE—NEAR HIGH Bridge, the Parker House, within three minutes' walk of High Bridge; one of the most popular Summer resorts around New-York; rent $1,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO WORK-SHOPS, 26 feet front and 46 feet deep, on third and fourth floors, in building No. 8 Extra-place; water and water-closets; $15 each. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room in the Young Men's Christian Association building, suitable for studio or lodging room. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 739 Broadway, buildings No. 335 and 392 4th-av., stores Nos. 110 and 112 Broad-st. Apply to ROBERT GOELET, No. 857 Broadway.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FINE LIGHT offices, three connecting rooms, in rear building, No. 58 Wall-st. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 2,268 3D-AV., WEST side, between 123d and 124th sts., opposite bank, savings bank, and post office. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st.

FIVE LOFTS TO LET AT NO. 131 WILLiam-st., between John and Fulton. Size 26x80. Inquire of MERRITT BROTHERS, No. 75 John-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

L. B. LENT'S NEW-YORK CIRCUS, MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CARAVAN, AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

THE GREAT AMUSEMENT TRIUMPH OF 1873, WILL REMAIN IN NEW-YORK, AT 4TH-AV. AND 28TH-ST., FOR THIS WEEK ONLY, as the entire mammoth establishment will positively commence a traveling tour through the New-England States on Monday, April 14, notwithstanding the IMMENSE AUDIENCES OF THE ELITE OF CULTURED SOCIETY that throng the enormous pavilions of this CONFESSEDLY UNEXAMPLED EXHIBITION OF LIVING WONDERS, which contains all the predominating attractions of THE EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC ARENA, PRESENTED BY A SPLENDID TRIPLE TROUPE OF METEORIC CIRCUS ARTISTS, AND THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CIRCUS HORSES AND PONIES IN THE WORLD, with Prof. A. H. Hindley's famous ORCHESTRA OF ADMIRABLE MUSICIANS, conspicuous for the remarkable musical talent incorporated in its organization, a prominent feature of which is MR. HENRY S. PAGE, THE GREATEST CORNET PLAYER OF THE AGE.

PHENOMENAL CURIOSITIES OF NATURE, represented by Towering Giants, Tiny Dwarfs, Lovely Circassians, Wonderfully Bearded Ladies, Astonishing Albinos, Mysterious What-is-its? Miraculous African Snake Charmers, and other astounding anomalies of humanity, with an innumerable variety of Elephants, Lions, Baby Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Gazelles, Elks, Buffaloes, Monster Serpents, Tropical Birds, Apes, Pretty Ponies, &c., &c., the whole forming a series of amazing sights no lover of the MARVELS OF THIS STRANGE WORLD should omit witnessing.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK at 4th-av. and 28th-st. MATINEE EVERY AFTERNOON, EXHIBITIONS EVERY NIGHT.

Doors open at 1 and 7. Arenic performances at 2 and 8. ONE 50c. TICKET ADMITS TO ALL THE SHOWS. Children under nine years, 25c.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT TRAVELING WORLD'S FAIR, MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND HIPPODROME, NOW OPEN.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

In order that THE VAST THRONGS who have as yet been unable to see THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH may have an opportunity, Mr. Barnum has concluded to remain THE ENTIRE WEEK AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING, (Rink,) corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st., EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT. 100,000 NEW AND INTERESTING NOVELTIES.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENTS.

SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENTS.

SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENTS.

CROWDS OF DELIGHTED VISITORS.

CROWDS OF DELIGHTED VISITORS.

CROWDS OF DELIGHTED VISITORS.

Ladies and Children will avoid the crowd by attending the Afternoon Performances.

Two separate performances at the same time, in two separate circus rings.

Doors open from 1 till 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.

Double Hippodrome performances begin at 2 and 8.

Admission to all, 50 cents; children under 9, 25 cents; a few reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

FREE ADMISSION TO ALL who purchase the "LIFE OF P. T. BARNUM," written by himself, a book of 800 pages, illustrated. Price reduced from $3 50 to $1 50.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

NINTH WEEK OF Mr. SOTHERN in DAVID GARRICK and LORD DUNDREARY MARRIED AND SETTLED, which will be presented THIS AND EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M. embracing in their caste the FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS:

Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. CARROLL, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. EDWIN, Mr. CURRAN, Mr. PECK.

Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, Miss ROSE COGHLAN, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

J. E. HAYES....................Lessee and Manager

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK, and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2. Last two weeks of the fourth edition of G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY, IN WHICH THE ACCREDITED APOSTLE OF FUN has achieved a degree of success that has never been equaled in the annals of amusements in America.

The thronged audiences that nightly assemble at this elegant theatre, and who, by their lavish applause and hearty laughter, attest their appreciation and enjoyment of the admirable entertainment presented by the funny Fox and his faithful followers, afford undeniable evidence of the undiminished popularity of the "American Grimaldi" and his unrivaled corps of specialty artists. The most attractive performance in the city.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

STEINWAY HALL.

The public is respectfully informed that a FESTIVAL WEEK OF GRAND ORATORIOS AND CONCERTS will be given on a scale of COMPLETENESS AND GRANDEUR never before attempted in New-York, under the direction of THEODORE THOMAS, COMMENCING TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1873. The celebrated and entire HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY FROM BOSTON, NUMBERING FIVE HUNDRED (500) VOICES.

Conductor....................Mr. CARL ZERRAHN

Organist....................Mr. B. J. LANG

Will appear, together with THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA, Largely increased on this occasion. The most distinguished ORATORIO SINGERS have been engaged, as well as the MOST CELEBRATED ARTISTS, both Instrumental and Vocal, now in the country. FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE SHORTLY ANNOUNCED.

STEINWAY HALL.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST THE JUBILEE SINGERS OF FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN. Previous to their departure for Europe, will give a FAREWELL CONCERT IN NEW-YORK, On MONDAY EVENING, April 7, AT STEINWAY HALL.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Steinway Hall, Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and American Missionary Association, No. 56 Reade-st.

Y. M. C. A.

YALE GLEE CLUB.

The only appearance this season in New-York, at ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, April 10, GLEES, COLLEGE SONGS, &c.

Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or at the hall.

ARCTIC REGIONS.

DR. HAYES' LAST LECTURE. ASSOCIATION HALL, TUESDAY, APRIL 8. Tickets 50c. each, with reserved seat.

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANNA MEHLIG'S MATINEE RECITALS, SATURDAY, April 12, at 2½ P. M. WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 2½ P. M.

Tickets admitting to both Recitals.............$2 00

Single tickets.............1 50

No reserved seats.

Can be had at Steinway's Warerooms, the principal Music Stores, and the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

SOMERVILLE GALLERY, 5TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—FREE EXHIBITION of the entire collection of FINE PAINTINGS and Water-colors belonging to Mr. JOHN SNEDECOR, to be sold at AUCTION, previous to his departure for Europe, on the EVENINGS of the 7th, 8th and 9th of April. R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

DR. S. M. LANDIS.—THIS SUNDAY, 8 P. M.—Atheneum, No. 585 Broadway. Subject—*Woodhull and Beecher, Analyzing "Free Love."* Admission, 25 cents; gallery, 10 cents.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Will be open for the reception of guests on June 1, 1873. All communications for apartments should be addressed Charles E. Leland, Sturtevant House, New-York, or Delavan House, Albany, N. Y., previous to the opening. Board $4 50 per day. CHAS. E. LELAND, Proprietor.

A.—ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass. C. BANTA, Secretary.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Orange County.—For special arrangements and rent of rooms and cottages, with board in hotel for season, address J. G. DAWSON, Proprietor, Seven Springs, Monroe, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, child, and maid; second floor preferred, with private table; location between 15th and 23d sts., 3d and 6th avs.; must be first class. Address G. W. K., Box No. 1,604 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager.

LAST SIX PERFORMANCES of UNCLE SAM; Or, THE FLIRTATION. SARDOU'S PROHIBITED COMEDY ON AMERICAN SOCIETY.

LAST NIGHTS OF MRS. JOHN WOOD FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF THIS FAMOUS QUEEN OF COMEDY.

LAST NIGHTS OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF THE FAVORITE COMEDIAN OF THE DAY.

LAST NIGHTS OF ALL THE MAGNIFICENT REALISMS. THE DECK OF A HUDSON RIVER STEAMER. A GERMAN ON 5TH-AV. FIVE MAGNIFICENT PARLORS SEEN AT ONCE. ON THE BEACH AT LONG BRANCH.

LAST NIGHTS OF THIS BRILLIANT CAST. Mr. Harry Crisp, Mr. W. J. Lemoyne, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mr. E. F. Ketchum, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Mr. M. Golden, Mr. Geo. De Vere, Miss Annie Deland, Miss Mary Cary, Miss Ella Dietz, Helen Strange, &c.

LAST MATINEE of UNCLE SAM, SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 14, A SPECIAL REALISTIC REVIVAL of the WORLD-FAMOUS LOCAL DRAMA, BY MR. AUGUSTIN DALY, ENTITLED UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT! With the great original Railroad effect, the novel Pier and River scene, &c., &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Curtain rises at 8.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

PROGRAMME of THIS WEEK.	MONDAY, April 7, NEW YEAR'S EVE. TUESDAY, April 8, WEDNESDAY, April 9, OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. THURSDAY, April 10, (last night of) NEW YEAR'S EVE. FRIDAY, April 11, SATURDAY EVENING, April 12, (last time,) OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. SATURDAY MATINEE, April 12, NEW YEAR'S EVE. THE FAREWELL MATINEE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 8, and on WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, will be acted, for the first time at this theatre, the favorite comedy of DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., entitled OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

Lady Alice Hawthorn.........Miss Fanny Davenport

Kate Rocket.............Linda Dietz

Lady Pompion.............Mrs. Gilbert

Jesse Rural.............Mr. G. H. Griffiths

Littleton Coke.............Mr. George Clarke

Tom Coke.............Louis James

Earl Pompion.............George Devere

Col. Rocket.............D. Whiting

Lord Charles Roebuck.............B. T. Ringgold

Bob.............James Lewis

Stripe.............J. A. Mackay

Russell.............Carroll

William.............Beekman

The new scenery is by Mr. W. Voegtlin and Mr. L. W. Seavey, and is painted expressly for this play.

An extraordinary programme for Easter Monday.

TUESDAY NIGHT, April 15, first time here of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S FAMOUS DRAMA OF SOCIETY, entitled DIVORCE! Which will be given with EVERY SCENE NEW, by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, and the brilliant and unapproachable ORIGINAL CAST.

Seats for the opening night now ready.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

IMPORTANT.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that he has made a special and extraordinary engagement with MR. CHARLES FECHTER, by which that world-famous artist will appear at this theatre on MONDAY EVENING, April 28, and for a limited number of nights following, in his magnificent realization of Dumas' fascinating and romantic creation, MONTE CRISTO.

This play, which is Mr. Fechter's own dramatization, is a powerful and original work, entirely differing from all other versions of the famous romance, and will be produced by Mr. Daly in the most elaborate and costly manner, and with an ensemble to fitly mark in every way the close of the first season at the Grand Opera House.

*** The box-sheet for Mr. Fechter's nights will be opened THURSDAY MORNING, April 17, at 8 o'clock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager.............Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.

Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

THIS WEEK AN EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION. TWO PLAYS AT EACH PERFORMANCE. EVERY EVENING AND AT THE SATURDAY MATINEE. The brilliant little comedy-drama, COUSIN JACK, and an original and most mirth-provoking sketch, in three acts, entitled, MICAWBER, in which Mr. George Fawcett Rowe will sustain his original part of WILKINS MICAWBER, an impersonation declared by the London Press worthy to be classed with Mr. Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle." The play will be presented with the following strong cast of characters:

Wilkins Micawber.........Mr. George Fawcett Rowe

Uriah Heep.............Mr. F. F. Mackay

David Copperfield.............Mr Claude Burroughs

Mr. Wickfield.............Mr. Welsh Edwards

Bailiff.............Mr. W. Quigley

Detective.............Mr. W. [illegible]

Betsey Trotwood.............Miss Emily Mestayer

Agnes Wickfield.............Miss Imogene Fowler

Mrs. Micawber.............Miss Josephine Laurens

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, production, with brilliant scenery and appointments, of FROU-FROU, and reappearance of MISS AGNES ETHEL.

Seats may now be secured.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.

Edwin Booth.............Proprietor and Manager.

FOURTH WEEK, 22D to the 28TH performance of MR. BOUCICAULT in the New Drama in 3 acts, entitled DADDY O'DOWD. To the World-famous plays, THE COLLEEN BAWN, ARRAH NA POGUE, and KERRY, Mr. Boucicault has now added a fourth picture, Irish Life and Scenery, destined, like those admirable pieces, to encircle the world with delightful entertainment.

EVERY NIGHT and EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. FOSTER.

MONDAY, April 7, 1873. AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. EVENING at 8 o'clock. First appearance of the versatile actress, Miss MINNIE FOSTER, in Meredith's Protean drama of MAD CAP.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 8, first time of the inimitable comedian STUART ROBSON, in his drama, LAW IN NEW-YORK.

MONDAY, April 14.—DOMINICK MURRAY, in ESCAPED FROM SING SING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Ned Buntline's thrilling realism, THE SCOUTS OF THE PRAIRIE. THE SCOUTS OF THE PRAIRIE.

Hon. W. F. CODY...the original...BUFFALO BILL.

J. B. OMOHUNDRO...the original...TEXAS JACK.

E. Z. C. JUDSON...famous as...NED BUNTLINE.

Mlle. MORLACCHI, the peerless DANSEUSE.

A BAND OF PAWNEE INDIANS.

MATINEE WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. 23D-ST.

First appearance of the Champion Dancer, MASTER BARNEY, MASTER BARNEY, who will appear in his inimitable breakdown, and as Jane Ann O'Hoolahan in the Intelligence Office.

TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE.

LYRIC-HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square, On MONDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8. Mr. Trenor's Classes continue open till May.

THE PILGRIMS. — THE SPLENDID paintings of the Pilgrim Progress will be exhibited in Spring-street Church, near Varick, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 7 and 8, at 8 P. M. A matinee on TUESDAY at 2½ P. M. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. Admission 50 and 75 cents. Children 25 cents. J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

DR. S. M. LANDIS' THIRD LECTURE, TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY,) AT 8 P. M. AT THE ATHENEUM, NO. 585 BROADWAY. Subject—Woodhull and Beecher, analyzing "Free Love," &c. Admission, 25c.; gallery, 10c.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS families who are willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodation at Morristown, N. J., can learn all particulars by calling at No. 107 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

EAST ORANGE, MAIN-ST., NEW-JERSEY.—Lost your address in answer to A., Box No. 103, in Times of last week. Please address B., Box No. 109 Times Up-town Office.

A BURGLAR SHOT.

Encounter Between a Midnight Robber and a Merchant—Death of the Former—The Inquest.

The Village of Newtown, Long Island, was considerably agitated, yesterday, by an occurrence well calculated to disturb the usual quiet of the place. An unknown man met with a violent though deserved death at the hands of an old and reputable resident. Awaking from his sleep, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. William E. Furman, the principal storekeeper of the place, saw through his bedroom window a man prowling about his yard. Instantly seizing his pistol, Mr. Furman opened the window, and the man, seeing him, dodged behind a feed-house in the rear. After partially dressing himself, Mr. Furman passed down the front stairway and walked around on the other side of the store to the rear also, where he met the man again. He called on him to stand. The man muttered something, made a motion toward his breast-pocket, and two flashes instantly lit up the scene. Mr. Furman and his adversary fired almost simultaneously. Several other shots followed on both sides, one hitting Mr. Furman in the back of the right hand, and another glancing off his hip bone. After Mr. Furman had fired two or three shots the man said fiercely, "He shot me; kill him;" but the night being somewhat cloudy, Mr. Furman saw no others present. Fearing another attack, he ran to the store for his gun, roused his two sons and his clerks, and rushed back to the spot where he had left his assailant crouching in the mud in agony, but he was gone. Passing up Broadway, as the main street is named, Mr. Furman's attention was attracted by George Burleigh's voice in the window of his hotel. Mr. Burleigh said he heard voices a little way up the street a few minutes before, and a man groaning. The party went to the place indicated, and found the wounded man in terrible pain with a bullet in his abdomen. The two doctors of the place were sent for immediately by Mr. Furman, and the man was removed to the Court-house, very much reduced by the loss of blood. While they were in the act of removing him, a number gathered who had heard the shooting, and one picked up a dark lantern and another a bundle of clothes near where he was lying. The doctors at once found he could not live, and all their efforts were directed toward making his situation as comfortable as possible. He wanted none of their attention, however, and in reply to one who asked him what he could do for him, said with a clear, firm voice that he would thank some one to put a bullet in his brain. He was asked if he desired to have word sent to any friend who may wish to see him before death, but he had no requests to make and no information to give. He was asked by the Coroner, who came to take his ante-mortem statement, but remained to commence an inquest on him, if he wished to see a Catholic priest or a Protestant clergyman. He turned his eyes on the speaker, raised his hand above his head, and with a determined look motioned the Coroner away. As he did so he shook his head and said: "No," he only wanted to die in peace. About 11 o'clock he died, carrying all his secrets with him, having refused to tell even what his name was. On his person were found skeleton keys, an instrument to cut glass with, a gold watch, $10, and a pawn-ticket numbered 141, for some article pledged either in Thomson's pawn-office or in a pawn-office in Thompson-street, New-York. The dead man was of medium size, slight but well-knit frame, about five feet seven inches high, and apparently between twenty-five and thirty years old, with regular features. His face betokened a more than ordinary amount of intelligence. He wore a heavy red mustache, and had small hands and feet. The body was permitted to lie all day in the little court-room, where it was viewed by curious crowds. Rude jests were passed, and little boys played and chased about the door and loitered in the room where the ghastly body was stretched out. The dead burglar wore a neat dark suit, the outer garment being a pea-jacket. Immediately after death, Coroner Tewksbury impaneled a jury, and proceeded to hold an inquest on the remains. The first witness called was Mr. Furman. He testified as follows:

MR. FURMAN'S TESTIMONY.

I reside in the village of Newtown, where I have resided for thirty years. My occupation is that of a merchant. I arose from my bed between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, and walked to my bed-room window, which overlooks the yard, and saw a man walking from the south-west corner of the feed-house. I think the man saw me about the same time, as he dodged around the corner of the feed-house to the east. I sprang back to the bed, got my pistol, and returned to the window again as soon as possible. The man was in sight, apparently walking rapidly to the street. I raised the window to fire at him, and he jumped back around the corner of the feed house again out of sight. I then put on my pantaloons and coat and passed down the front stairway to the street; then passed the front of the store to Cook-avenue; then up Cook-avenue, about ninety feet, when I met a man on the south sidewalk. I ordered him to stand, and he immediately commenced to fumble in his coat as if to find a pistol. I immediately fired toward him, and he fired toward me in return. I fired four shots toward him, and he fired five or six shots at me in return. After I fired the second or third shot the man called out "He shot me; kill him." One of the shots fired by the man struck me on the right hand, and the same or another shot struck me in the hip. After firing the fourth shot, I went into the house for my gun, and called my boys. The sky at that time was partly cloudy. After I fired the first shot, the man was invisible to me, and I directed my pistol toward the flash of his. I should judge that my distance from the man was about fifteen or twenty feet. The place where the shooting occurred was about ten feet from the rear end of my store, and adjoining my back yard, being separated from it by a board fence five feet high. I saw no other person about. I was wounded previous to the man crying out "He shot me; kill him." I was unable to distinguish who fired first, the shots seemed so near to each other. I did not intend to shoot the man when I first went out. My object was to cause him to stand, and then take him in, but upon seeing him put his hand inside of his coat, as if to draw a pistol, I was prompted first to fire. From the place where I last saw the man before going to the street to where the shooting occurred, was about 100 feet.

After going in the house to get my gun I again returned to the street, and as I passed Burleigh's Hotel Mr. Burleigh opened his window, and told me to listen, saying he thought he heard groaning.

We proceeded in the direction of the groaning, and found the man who now lies dead here lying near the shed in E. & A. Howard's yard, groaning as if in great pain. When I returned to the street with my gun I was accompanied by my two sons, William and John, and my clerks James Tallent and George Bennett. I have a large amount of property in my yard, and I believed the man to be a thief when I first saw him, as he acted suspiciously, and could not have got there after the gates are locked without climbing over the fence or gates. I am sure they were locked last night. When this man was found he had on his feet only a pair of socks and rubber shoes. He had no leather shoes. I saw the articles taken from his person. They were a diamond for cutting glass, skeleton keys, a case-knife, pocket-knife, and other keys and articles in possession of the coroner, including the pocket-book, except the dark lantern.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE BURLEIGH.

George Burleigh, after describing how he was roused by the noise of the shooting, says: I looked out of the window, and heard gates open and shut. I heard a voice, which seemed to be that of an Englishman, exclaiming: "George," or "John," I could not say positively which, "where are you?" and another voice in reply saying: "Out! Out!" After describing his conversation with Mr. Furman, Mr. Burleigh goes on to say: About fifteen minutes after, I heard a wagon drive very rapidly down toward the Court-house. It sounded like a spring wagon, and ran lightly.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH HOLMAN.

Joseph Holman testified to finding a bundle of clothes, which were identified by William F. Snelling, a tailor, as having been in his possession the night previous.

Mr. Snelling also testified that he found his cellar-door open in the morning, and missed the clothes.

The further sitting was adjourned until 5 o'clock on Monday evening. Meanwhile the body will be placed on ice and kept in the cells for identification. Those who watched his last moments were surprised at the dogged determination which supported him in his terrible pain. They were surprised, too, that no curses nor low slang escaped his lips at any time from the first meeting with Mr. Furman to the closing of his account.

Mr. Furman received the congratulations of his friends on his narrow and singularly fortunate escape.

A SAD STORY.

A Brother's Vendetta for a Sister's Honor—Dramatic Scene in the Tombs Police Court.

A case possessing all the features of a modern romance, but having stern reality for its foundation, culminated yesterday at the Tombs Police Court. So thrilling in its details, and extraordinary in its unusual character, was the case alluded to, that even the officers of the Court, accustomed to the recital of strange stories of social life, were incredulous of its truth until convinced beyond all doubt by the disclosures which were made in their presence.

On Friday evening Officer Jefferson, of the Fifth Precinct, while on post in Greenwich-street, heard a woman's voice appealing for help, apparently in the direction of the Desbrosses-street Ferry. He at the same time saw a man rush through Greenwich-street, when he immediately arrested him. A fashionably-dressed young lady then came up, and stated that the prisoner had drawn a pistol and threatened to shoot her. The officer brought the parties to the station-house, and Capt. Petty looked up the man, who gave his name as James Lennox, an engineer, residing at Trenton, N. J., to answer the charge of threatening to shoot. On searching the prisoner an ivory-mounted and loaded revolver was found in his possession. Later in the evening the girl's brother came to the station-house, and the story behind the arrest became known.

Five years ago the prisoner, James Lennox, whose parents are wealthy residents of Trenton, paid his addresses to Miss Margaret Carroll, of Jersey City, who was then but sixteen years old. They decided to get married, and one evening went to the residence of Father Cassidy for that purpose. With Miss Carroll were her sister, her mother, and father. Father Cassidy was unable to perform the ceremony at the moment, and directed them to come again a week later. They appointed an evening and left. In the interim Miss Carroll was dishonored by Lennox, and when the evening appointed came it was discovered that he had fled to Trenton. James Carroll, brother of the betrayed girl, who was a clerk in a hotel, and who had never seen Lennox, went to the residence of the latter in Trenton, but Lennox escaped by a rear window, while Carroll entered at the street door.

Giving up his business, the brother followed Lennox for three years and a half, visiting Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New-Orleans, Galveston, the Mississippi River towns, Cuba, and even South America, but without finding the fugitive. In the meantime a child was born, and given to Lennox's parents, and the mother has not seen the boy since. The poor girl, ostracised from the society in which she had moved, never left her house, and is now consumptive.

On Friday evening, some lady friends asked her to go to the Theatre Comique, in this City, and after a great deal of persuasion she consented to do so. Just as she entered the theatre she saw Lennox standing at the door. On her speaking to him he said he did not know her, but finally admitted that he did. He walked with her to the Desbrosses-street Ferry, and there attempted to leave her, when she caught him by the collar. He drew his pistol, and said: "If you do not let me go I will blow your brains out." She screamed, and Officer Jefferson caught Lennox as he was running away.

As already described, when arraigned before Judge Dowling yesterday, Lennox behaved with the greatest indifference. For some unexplained reason, Judge Dowling did not entertain the complaint of threatening to shoot, but limited the charge to one of seduction. It soon became evident that the offense, having been committed five years ago, was barred by the statute of limitations, and was really out of the reach of the law. Lennox was remanded, however, in order to allow Miss Carroll time to procure a warrant in New-Jersey. This was found impossible because of the case being outlawed, and when the case came up again in the afternoon, an effort was made by the magistrate to induce Lennox to marry the girl. James Carroll remained with the other sister in the examination room, while Judge Dowling brought Margaret Carroll and Lennox into his private office. Before they left the examination room, Margaret said: "I don't want any support. I don't want him to live with me; all I want is that he give his name to my child." In a few minutes after Judge Dowling came out of the private room and said:

"I have made the proposition, and he refuses."

At these words James Carroll's hand went rapidly to his breast and he half rose from his chair. Justice Dowling noticed the movement and exclaimed:

"Have you got a pistol there?"

Carroll made no reply, but turned toward the door through which Lennox was to re-enter the room.

Judge Dowling jumped over the table and took a loaded six-chambered revolver from Carroll.

"It is lucky you did it, Sir," said Carroll, "for I would have shot him." Lennox then entered the room, followed by the unfortunate girl, who was crying bitterly. James Carroll said:

"Will you marry her?—say yes, or no. She does not want to live with you, does not want a penny from you, and you can get a divorce after you marry her."

Lennox did not even turn his head, but replied: "I want to know what legal grounds there are for my detention. I refuse to do any such thing."

James Carroll became quite excited, and exclaimed passionately: "I know you now. I hunted you for three years and a half, not knowing you. I would have killed you here to-day, and I tell you now that I will follow you to your grave, and I'll shoot you like a dog."

Judge Dowling, turning to Lennox, said: "You miserable wretch, I am compelled to discharge you."

Lennox slunk out of the room, and, jumping into a carriage, drove away. James Carroll went at once to Remington's store and bought a revolver and a box of cartridges. Such was the denouement of a scene in the Tombs yesterday. The threat of the infuriated brother may some day be carried into effect.

Wreck of the German Lloyds Steam-ship Thorwaldsen.

By a telegram from Liverpool, dated April 5, received by J. C. Smith, Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, the wreck of the German steam-ship Thorwaldsen, of the Baltic Lloyds line, is announced. The dispatch states the vessel went ashore at Toreko, and will probably prove a total loss.

Toreko is a small town on the south-west coast of Sweden, built on the Cattegat, in about 56° 26' north latitude, and 12° 30' east longitude. A short distance from the shore is the small island of Hallams Waden, and south of it, across the Skelder Wik, is the Kullen Island, at the entrance to the sound. The Thorwaldsen must have deviated a good distance from the course usually followed by vessels entering the sound, as the place where she is supposed to have struck is about fifty miles from the regular track of the Baltic shipping. No lives are reported lost.

The Thorwaldsen, Liskow, master, left this port on the 18th March last, with a general cargo, for Copenhagen and Stettin. Her cargo consisted of 1,700 tierces and 100 firkins lard, 17 bundles whalebone, 2,128 boxes bacon, and 80 boxes of backs of the same, 1,006 bags clover-seed, 213 reapers, 1,978 bushels corn, 34 hogsheads tallow, 500 barrels extract of logwood, 25 barrels lubricating oil, 5 packages ink, 2,500 boxes starch, and 14 boxes statuary. The steamer was built in Sutherland, England, in 1872, and was 310 feet long, 38 feet breadth of beam, 28 feet depth of hold, and 2,206 tons burden. She had two compound engines of a nominal horse power of 350. Messrs. C. Rammelsberg & Co., No. 40 Broadway, are the agents here.

The Bank of England Forgers.

Detective Sergeant Green, of the London Police, arrived in this City yesterday, from London. He is en route for Havana, having in his possession the papers necessary for the extradition of the man Bidwell, who was arrested in Havana about three weeks ago on suspicion of being one of the men engaged in the stupendous frauds recently perpetrated on the Bank of England. Sergeant Green called at the Police Central office, and was introduced to Superintendent Kelso and Capt. Irving, of the Detective Police, and Detective Farley, who will extend to him the usual hospitalities during his sojourn in this City. He will take the first steamer leaving this port for Havana.

Base-Ball Notes.

On March 18 and 22 the Philadelphia nine visited Gloucester, and played practice-games with a field nine of that place, with the appended result:—

First Game—Philadelphia, 24; Field, 2.
Second Game—Philadelphia, 30; Field, 13.

The Boston nine play their first championship game with the Philadelphia Club, on April 23, in Boston.

York, of the Baltimores, while practicing at the gymnasium in that city, narrowly escaped breaking his neck by a fall from the trapeze.

LIST OF THE DROWNED.

A Full Account of the Steerage Passengers Who Were Lost.

In the following list will be found the names of all of the steerage passengers who are supposed to have been lost on board the Atlantic. The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. J. H. Sparks, the agent of the company in this City, who has furnished us with the list in question:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The cable has brought me to-day a full list of steerage passengers, per Atlantic, not yet accounted for, of which I send you a copy. This list will prove to be in excess of the actual loss, from the difficulty in separating, in the cable message, initials and christian names in the case of families, but all anxiety can be dismissed by those who surmised their friends might be on board if their names be not found in this list, or in that of the saved, already published in your journal, as doubtless they did not embark in our ill-fated steamer. I am, dear Sir, yours obediently,

J. H. SPARKS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 5, 1873.

THE LOST.

Allsopp, A.
Allers, J. H.
Adams, John.
Albrecht, Heinerth.
Anderson, Muster.
Anderson, Ida.
Anderson, Brita.
Anderson, Johass.
Anderson, Gustav.
Anderson, Olaf.
Andersen, Tomine.
Anderson, Johs.
Anderson, Johon.
Anderson, Carie.
Anderson, J.
Arbidson, K. T.
Arx, Jar.
Budhee.
Budham, Mather.
Bateman, Rosa.
Bird, Margert.
Barl, Edwin.
Budham, Anthony.
Bengtson, S. M.
Broers, Margaregha.
Boetcher, August.
Bjornson, Martin.
Bosschor, Jhann.
Bengsson, Anders.
Bengsson, Sben.
Bengsson, Sben.
Bengsson, Efrahim.
Brostram.
Bangston, O. E.
Broguet, Antonie.
Broguet, Justine.
Broguet, Saul.
Broguet, Antoineete.
Broguet, Judith.
Boswell, David.
Brown, Bridget.
Byrne, Thomas.
Brady, Philip.
Barry, Chris.
Barry, Isabella.
Burn, James.
Borham, Robert.
Baggett, Cathuner.
Brien, Pat.
Burke, N.
Bryan, Hans.
Bryan, Mary.
Barry, Elisa.
Cook, Lewis.
Cook, Ann.
Cook, Caroline.
Cook, Frederick.
Cook, John.
Cook, Edward.
Cook, Edith.
Cook, G. H.
Cater, Richard.
Cater, Ann.
Cornwall, Steven.
Crafford, Sarah.
Corden, Robert.
Conroy, Kate.
Conroy, John.
Conroy, Patrick.
Calvert, Ann.
Calvert, David.
Cardin, Alice.
Cardin, Margaret.
Chapman, John.
Cassidy, Catherine.
Crawford, Elizabeth.
Carlson, Olaf.
Carlson, Mathilda.
Christianson, Emil.
Cydowa, Michal.
Carlson, Chr.
Cigg, Williams.
Cullen, Bridget.
Camborough, Wm.
Cowlett, Robert.
Coates, George.
Cooney, John.
Coghlan, Margaret.
Coghlan, John.
Crawley, James.
Croke, John.
Croke, Ellen.
Croke, Thomas.
Croke, Margaret.
Cleary, Ann.
Clarke, Mary.
Coaken, Mary.
Coaken, Dennis.
Coaken, Katty.
Coaken, John.
Coaken, Jane.
Coaken, Kate.
Coaken, Margaret.
Corridan, Thomas.
Corridan, Margaret.
Coffey, Mary.
Doyle, Mary.
Donhoe, Joan.
Danlem, Ann.
Dethloff, Joseph.
Dutelrowski, Annie.
Downs, Marria.
Downs, Thomas.
Derrick, Patrick.
Depaloi, George.
Depaloi, Guiseppe.
Douglas, George.
Dunnevody, Jane.
Donahan, Dennis.
Donahan, Mary.
Donahan, James.
Dunn, Pat, (Saved.)
Boyle, John
Dalton, John
Duggan, Thomas
Duggan, James
Daly, James
Donovan, Margaret
Durpe, Michael
Doyle, Pat
Dumphy, Alise
Doyle, Pat
Edwards, Henry
Erwin, Elizab'h and inf't.
Erlanson, Nils
Engler, Andreas
Engler, David
Engler, Dorothea
Engler, Andreas
Engler, Elsbeth
Engler, Johann
Engler, Marguerite
Engler, John G. Christian
Engler, Magdalene
Engler, Christiana
Fister, Owen.
Fielder, Alfred.
Farley, Thomas.
Feres, George.
Filgore, Ellen.
Finaly, Elizabeth.
Fitzpatrick, Mary.
Filan, John.
Falin, Catherine.
Frund, Joseph.
Frund, Therese.
Frund, Marcane.
Frund, Louis.
Frund, Marie.
Frund, Joe.
Frund, Pierre.
Frund, Marie.
Frund, Anne.
Frund, Marie.
Frund, Henry.
Frund, Jules.
Frund, F. Eugenie.
Freihi, Fred.
Freihi, Josef.
Freihi, Marie.
Freihi, T. Marie.
Freihi, E. Agnes.
Freihi, Josept.
Freihi, Frederick.
Flynn, Bridget.
Flynn, Fletcher.
Flynn, George.
Flynn, Hannah.
Flannery, Charles.
Glanfield Annie.
Green, William.
Golden, John.
Gueatasson, Ola.
Gueatasson, Bingla.
Gueatasson, Jane.
Garvey, William.
Grau, Anton.
Groeck, Joe.
Groeck, Bibalan.
Gram, C. E.
Guenaldsen, Annie M.
Gogiardi, George.
Gogiardi, John.
Gobathieler, I. L.
Gritta.
Giger.
Goatz, Jean.
Gosser, Marie.
Grimes, Fisk.
Golden, Jane.
Golden, Kate.
Golden, Louisa.
Griffin, Mary.
Garvey, Mary.
Grattan, Pat.
Henrikson, Mary.
Hagman, Henrick.
Herzog, J. U.
Heywood, Jane.
Heywood, Hannah.
Homer, Thomas.
Halligan, Edward.
Hoskin.
Humpry, Margaret.
Hogan, William.
Hogan, Susan.
Harrigan, John.
Humpry, Moses.
Hayes, Thomas.
Hadley, Margaret.
Hawkins, William.
Hennessy, John.
Hill, Thomas.
Hill, William T.
Hasbitt, Sarah.
Hasbitt, Thomas.
Hasbitt, Sarah.
Hasbitt, James.
Heywood, John.
Hanley, John.
Hanley, Mary.
Hanley, Nichol.
Hanley, Patrick.
Harkandson, Rasmus.
Jones, Catharine.
Jones, John.
Jones, Sarah.
Jones, Arthur.
Jones, Amelia.
Jones, Edward.
Jones, John.
Johnson, Sophia.
Johansson, S. A.
Johansson, Anars.
Johansson, C. M.
Johansson, J. M.
Jonsseon, Per.
Janesdotter, Annie.
Jacobsson, Andrss.
Jackson, James D.
Kays, Ann.
Murray, Isabella.
Merry, G.
Merry, Isabella.
McCord, J.
McConnell, Dennis.
Moore, James.
Moore, Dennis.
Moore, Christar.
Moore, Cath.
Moore, Bridget.
Moor, Elise.
Maycroft, Thomas.
Moorish, C.
Meodon.
McKeown, Thomas.
Mould, Wm.
Mahon, Bridget.
McKeon, Maggie.
Mormon, Peter.
McKee, William.
Murphy, Bridget.
Murphy, Mary.
Murphy, Sarah.
Murphy, James.
Murphy, Patrick.
Murphy, Patrick.
Moller, Magus.
Mattson, Sevoung.
Myer, Augusta.
Meyer, August.
Meyer, Louise.
Meyer, Augusta.
Meyer, Henrich.
Magert.
Matheson, Joseph.
Meier, Hector.
Meier, Louis.
Muller, Henry.
Mahony, Dennis.
Mahony, John.
Mahony, Denis.
Mahony, Mary.
Mahony, James.
Macepan, Annie.
McNally, Bridget.
McClelland, Ann.
Mersey, Matthew
Moran Catherine.
Maloney, Thomas.
Maloney, Catherine.
McKenne, Bessie.
McKenne, Kate.
Moran, Bridget.
Moran, Elise.
Miscall, Catherine.
McCarthy, Tim.
McCarthy, Jerch.
Nancorral, James.
Neumley, Alf.
Neumley, C.
Neumley, Mary.
Neumley, Alf.
Nahmuts, Ferd.
Nahmuts, Mrs.
Nahmuts, Kina.
Nahmuts, Knabe.
Nahmuts, Madchen.
Nahmuts, Sangling.
Nels, Marria.
Neilson, Johann.
Neilson, Olaf.
Neilson, T. M.
Newbaner, Rosina.
Nolan, Mary.
Newbaner, Rosina.
Nannarey, Lawrence.
Nannarey, Mary.
Nannarey, Kate.
Nannarey, Thomas.
Nannarey, Bernard.
Nicholson, Ann.
Nicholson, Mary.
Nicholson, John.
Nicholson, Pat.
Olsen, Niels.
Ohssan, Neilson.
Ohssan, Andras.
Ollson, Johann.
Ohmanson, Oliva.
Odiet, Oliva.
Obeirn, John.
O'Neill, Jermiah.
O'Neill, Margaret.
O'Neill, Jeremiah.
O'Donnel, Daniel.
Pearson, Thomas.
Pearson, Elis.
Piers, James.
Piers, Alex.
Piers, Harry.
Piers, Geo.
Piers, Annie.
Poster, James.
Plynn, James.
Power, Mary.
Power, Joseph.
Power, Sylvester.
Power, Thomas.
Pryor, James.
Petersen, Olaf.
Petersen, Elma.
Petersen, Elna.
Petersen, Hannah.
Petersen, Peter.
Persdotter, Hannah.
Pehrsdeatter, E.
Persdeatter, Benjiar.
Person, Guta.
Person, Jonas.
Petersen, A.
Paulsen, P.
Palmer, Wm.
Palmer, Thos.
Poter, Wm.
Prichard, Bridget.
Prichard, Mary.
Pursel, Michael.
Phaypr, Geo.
Phaypr, Margaret.
Phaypr, Elise.
Phaypr, Georgina.
Quinn, John.
Rose, Edwin.
Rose, Rebecca.
Rennie, Thomas.
Rock, David.
Rock, Mary.
Rock, Eliza.
Rasmussen, Benjamin.
Rogger, Alvis.
Rich, Daniel.
Rich, Catherine.
Rich, Gerena.
Rich, Jacob.
Rich, Daniel.
Rich, Marie.
Rich, Benjamin.
Riber, Joseph.
Rullshamer, Abraham.
Roberts, Henry.
Rowe, John.
Ryan, Patrick.
Ryan, Mary.
Ryan, Nannie.
Ryan, Bridget.
Ryan, Michael.
Ryan, John.
Ryan, Stephen.
Ryan, Ellen.
Ryan, Patrick.
Ryan, Lawrence.
Ryan, Molly.
Ryan, John.
Riley, Patrick, (Saved.!)
Surguy, Edwin.
Surguy, Hannah.
Sharman, Henry.
Start, William.
Smith, William.
Smith, Julia.
Smith, Sally.
Smith, William.
Stretch, Loughan.
Silifski, Albert.
Silifski, August.
Schmecht, William.
Schmecht, Herr
Schmecht, Willian.
Schmecht, Carla.
Schmecht, Whlemina.
Schmecht, Henriet.
Schacht, Laus.
Schudy, Meia.
Schudy, Johann.
Sievers, Borather.
Sievers, Margaret.
Sievers, Thougr.
Strasser, T.
Schwebendeck, Henry.
Schwebendeck, Sofia.
Schwebendeck, Cirmelian.
Schwebendeck, Sofia.
Schlegel, John.
Schlegel, J.
Schlegel, Marierte.
Schlegel, Jacob.
Schlegel, Marietta.
Schlegel, Catherine.
Schlegel, Hannah.
Schlegel, Michal.
Schlegel, Anna.
Schlegel, Christian.
Schlegel, Christian.
Seifert, Sam.
Seifert, Eve.
Seifert, Eva.
Seifert, Mathias.
Spits, Marria.
Staul, Neonh.
Steinbruaner.
Strineman, Blasin.
Schmidt, Johanas.
Schmelder, Ed.
Sherwen, Mary.
Smith, Harry.
Sloeer, Wm.
Shay, Mary.
Shay, Kate.
Shay, Michael.
Sullivan, Ellen.
Swift, P. F.
Shea, John.
Sullivan, Margaret.
Sullivan, Mary.
Sullivan, Timothy.
Spillaine, John.
Sheehey, Ellen.
Tagha, Ed.
Thomas, Wm.
Trumbill, Thomas.
Trumbill, Sarah.
Tsaris, Thomas.
Tracy, Geo.
Trevorn, Thos.
Teemer, Gottliet.
Teemer, Rosa.
Teemer, August.
Teemer, Erate.
Teemer, Zuveith.
Teemer, Dritte.
Teemer, Vritte.
Teemer, Sangling.
Trunk, J.
Todd, Wm.
Todd, Jane.
Thomson, Knut.
Tesky, Carl.
Tonn, August.
Thorb, Andars.
Thralmason, Jornson.
Kaufman, Wolf.
Klats, Johann.
Klusak, Rosa.
Klusak, Johann.
Kirschoff, Louise.
Kirschoff, Maria.
Kirschoff, Annie.
Kramer, Margaret.
Kramer, Joseph.
Kramer, Marie.
Kluth, Johannan.
Kluth, Maria.
Kluth, Annie.
Kluth, Fred.
Kruse, Fred.
Kroner, Casper.
Kroner, Elisa.
Kaiser, L. X.
Kerrigan, James.
Kenhan, Ellen.
Kavanagh, Sarah.
Kieran, Julia.
Kean, Dennis.
Kean, Liov.
Lloyd, Hen.
Larmour, Prudence.
Lovan, Biddy.
Lynch, Jas.
Lannon, Bridget.
Ligvest, L. A.
Larsson, Johann.
Lander, Christian.
Lee, Jas.
Lyons, John.
Leeper, Thos.
Leeper, Erzze.
Leeper, Emmily.
Leeper, Jas.
Loyghman, Bessie.
Laskin, Cath.
Leahy, Pat.
Lavitt, Kate.
Murray, James.
Murray, Bridget.
Thralinson, L.
Thralinson, F.
Toneson, Rhine.
Taubrinnus, Wm
Tabler, Julius.
Tobin, Pat.
Tracy, Mary.
Tracy, John.
Tracy, Marg't.
Tracy, Ellen.
Tracy, Wm.
Tamplin, James.
Uxley, Henry.
Williams, Wm.
Williams, Eliz.
Williams, David.
Williams, Eliz.
Williams, T. H.
Williams, Eliz.
Wadley, Amoss.
Walle, Wm.
Warder, Nicholas.
Warder, Benj.
Wayman, Wm.
Wayman, W.
Wayman, Wm.
Wood, Robert.
Wood, Carlonin.
Welsh, Marg't.
Welsh, Wilson.
Welsh, W. H.
Wadley, Annie.
White, Geo.
Wiese, Johan.
Wiese, Herman.
Wiese, John.
Wiese, Wehlem.
Wille, Carolina.
Westwell, Robert.
Warlmsley, Leon.
Watson, John.
Zeroth, Catherina.
Zachrison, Gusta.

THE TAMMANY FRAUDS.

Investigation of the Official Conduct of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The Committee on Civil Courts of the Board of Supervisors, engaged in the investigation of the official conduct of Joseph B. Young, clerk of the board, met at 11 A. M. yesterday, Mr. Billings in the chair.

Mr. Taintor said he would like to state that in the exposures he had made he had not been influenced by any personal or political motives. When he first discovered the irregularities now made public, he had notified Mr. Young of the fact through a mutual friend.

Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins then produced warrants for various items passed by the Board of Audit in 1869 and 1870, countersigned by Mr. Young.

Mr. Andrews, counsel for Mr. Young, admitted that these warrants bore Young's signature, and said no further evidence on that point was necessary.

Mr. Hawkins asked whether he would admit that Young had received a portion of the "Woodward steal."

Mr. Andrews asked what portions of the "steal" it was charged that his client had received.

Mr. Hawkins said the percentage varied.

Mr. Taintor then detailed the deposits made by Woodward, and the checks drawn by him and paid to Young and Watson, as already published in THE TIMES.

The committee wished to know what the payments to Watson had to do with the matter.

Mr. Hawkins said it appeared that Woodward acted as a sort of banker, and distributed so much of the stolen money to Tweed, so much to Watson, and so much to Young.

Mr. Andrews—And how much to Hawkins?

Mr. Hawkins—Do you say that?

Mr. Andrews said that there was as much proof of one payment as of the other, and that if Taintor, or whoever made the investigation of the bank accounts, had acted with common honesty, they would have reported as many checks drawn by Young to Woodward's order as by Woodward to Young's order.

Mr. Taintor then proceeded with his statement, showing the percentages paid to Tweed and Watson.

Mr. Andrews objected that no statement was made of the percentage paid to Young—only the lump sum was given. He could not see what Tweed and Watson had to do with this investigation. Why not bring up Oakey Hall and Connolly and Ingersoll, and try them? He insisted that the investigation should be confined to the charge against his client.

The Chairman of the committee said the investigation was not a judicial one, and latitude must be allowed.

Mr. Hawkins repeated that Woodward was the banker of the stolen money, and they proposed to show what he had done with it. They connected Young with it by proving that he received his share at the same time that Tweed and Watson received theirs.

Mr. Flanagan, of the committee, said that when the investigation was concluded he should move to strike out all the evidence that did not relate to Young.

Mr. Hawkins maintained that the evidence was admissible before any Legislative committee, though not, perhaps, before a court of law.

The committee shortly afterward adjourned to Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nixon Reviving—Donation from Judge Dowling.

Michael Nixon, the condemned murderer, is gradually recovering from his prostrate condition. His mind appears more calm, though he converses with none except his spiritual advisers, who are unremitting in their attentions to him. His slumbers are still fitful, and terminate usually in nervous starts. His stomach has resumed its normal condition. In reply to Dr. Nealis' inquiries, he simply says: "I feel very weak." He takes beef tea with an apparent relish, and the Doctor thinks he will be all right in a day or two. He preserves a melancholy silence; the only occasion on which he spoke since Monday was on Friday afternoon, when Dr. Nealis, while in his cell, observed a piece of paper money protruding from the quilt on Nixon's bed, and, supposing it to be a small note that the prisoner had dropped, drew it out, and was astonished to find that it was a $100 bill. The doctor asked Nixon about it, and the latter replied that Justice Dowling had visited him in the morning, and inquired about the means of his family. Nixon told the Judge that they had no resources whatever, and that his wife had sold his horse and wagon to get money to buy bread with. Upon hearing this, Judge Dowling gave him this $100 bill. Nixon seemed much affected by the Judge's generosity.

Wreck of the Revenue Cutter Bronx—Assistance Sent to the Crew.

On Friday the United States revenue cutter Bronx struck a sunken rock between Little Gull Island and Plum Island, Long Island Sound, and sunk in twelve feet of water, within three minutes after striking. None of the crew were lost, as they all escaped in the boats.

The Bronx is a side-wheel steamer, schooner-rigged, of 220 tons register, 119 feet in length, 22 feet beam of hull, 9 feet depth of hold, and 5 feet 6 inches draft of water. She has a beam engine with 32-inch cylinder and 6 feet stroke of piston. She was built at New-York in 1863, and belonged on the New-York Station, her cruising grounds being the length and breadth of Long Island Sound.

The following is a list of her officers: First Lieutenant, W. B. Randolph, commanding; Third Lieutenants, Francis Tuttle and James B. Butt; Chief Engineer, Charles A. Satterlee; Second Assistant, W. F. Blackmore.

The Bronx could not be called a very stanch craft, as she is nearly ten years old and has been in constant service ever since she was built. She served the navy under another name during the war and was purchased by the Treasury Department at the close of the war.

The revenue steamer Grant was dispatched yesterday to the scene of the disaster to render what succor she could and to remove her guns and stores if possible. Capt. John McGowan was ordered to go in the Grant to superintend the operations.

The following is a list of the officers of the Grant: Captain, George R. Slicer; First Lieutenant, H. F. Blake; Second Lieutenant, George Williams; Third Lieutenant, Edmund Burke; Chief Engineer, Eugene Vallat; Second Assistant Engineers, S. H. Mager, and D. Castano.

The Coast Wrecking Company have also sent a steamer and schooner, with full wrecking appliances, to raise the Bronx.

Statistics for the Week.

Fifteen hundred and seventy-five arrests were made by the police last week.

There were reported during the past week 541 deaths, 403 births, and 167 marriages, showing an increase of 22 deaths and 47 marriages, and a decrease of 41 births, as compared with the preceding week. There were but four cases of small-pox reported during the week.

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports 27 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $25,590; Insurance, $79,100. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 8; defective flues, 3; gas-light set fire to goods, 1; gas-pipe, leak in, 2; incendiary (supposed,) 1; kerosene lamps, 6; malicious mischief, 3; overheated stoves and furnaces, 2; sparks from chimney, 1; sparks from locomotive, 1.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen of Jersey City held a special meeting last night in the Aldermanic chamber in the City Hall, for the purpose of electing members of the Board of Finance and Taxation. At a previous meeting of the board, held recently, the members of the Board of Finance were elected, but the term of service was not specified, and as the charter provides that three members shall be elected to serve one year, and three members for two years, the appointments were not regarded as legal; hence the special session last night. The board, without hesitation, elected the same members, and appointed George H. Farrier, Charles F. Case, and Henry M. Rogers to serve one year, and John D. Carscallen, John Kennard, and F. M. Lockwood for two years.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

F. W. Billing and John Clarke were admitted to membership in the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday.

Mary Condon, aged twenty-eight, a vagrant, gave birth to a child in the hallway of No. 169 William-street, yesterday. The mother and child were cared for at the Park Hospital.

The steam-ship Donau, which left Bremen on March 22, and Southampton on March 25, reached this port yesterday, with mail news fresher by two days than that previously at hand.

The German School Teachers' Association met last evening at Turn Hall, and appointed the following officers for the ensuing year: President, R. Stahl; Secretary, Ed. Stein; Treasurer, F. Weber.

Patrick Hughes, a native of Ireland, who was very seriously burned by an explosion of gasoline, on Friday, at Fifty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, was removed to Bellevue Hospital, yesterday.

While Staines Day, aged sixteen, of One Hundred and Forty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, was engaged, yesterday morning, in loading a pistol, the cartridge exploded, destroying three fingers of his left hand.

Yesterday at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, Mrs. Georgianna Middleton, No. 119 West Twenty-seventh-street, was robbed of her pocket-book by a young thief, who succeeded in eluding the pursuit of an indignant crowd.

James Ford, a supposed lunatic, was committed by Justice McQuade, at the Harlem Police Court, in default of $1,500 bail, to answer a charge of burglary on the premises of H. Mitchell, Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street.

At a meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform last evening, a committee appointed to recommend names for the position of school trustees reported the following: Joseph Haight, Jr., J. N. Lucky, J. Kameron, E. H. Jenny, and M. Ehrlich.

The Board of Education did not organize yesterday because of a doubt as to their legal right to do so. The act of the Legislature creating the new board was passed March 21, and would not come into operation until the expiration of fifteen days from that date.

Agnes Nicholson, aged twenty-seven, having no home, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday morning, by jumping overboard at Pier No. 39 East River. She was rescued from drowning and committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.

During a quarrel, yesterday morning, at No. 205 Greene-street, between James and Owen Murphy, the former was stabbed about the face and neck by the latter, and was severely injured. He was attended by Police Surgeon Steele and taken to Bellevue Hospital. Owen escaped.

Mary Ann Gleason, aged twenty-four, of No. 1,246 Second-avenue, attempted to commit suicide last evening by taking Paris green. Police Surgeon Purdy was summoned to attend her, and soon succeeded in removing the poison from her stomach. She was pronounced out of danger.

Commissioner Van Nort has issued an order to the Superintendent of Street Improvements, Water Purveyor, and Engineer in charge of Sewers, directing them to require their inspectors to be on the work the whole of each day, and not to be absent without written permission. To enforce this the heads of each bureau are empowered to suspend any inspector violating the order.

BROOKLYN.

The police made 387 arrests during the week.

Taxes to the amount of $125,022 were received during the week.

The North Second-street Railroad Company has bought out the exclusive right of way on Metropolitan-avenue, leading to the Lutheran Cemetery.

The trial of John Van Syckel, charged with the poisoning of his wife in October last, begins to-morrow morning before Judge Tappan in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Hugh Miles, nineteen years of age, an operator in Blee's sewing-machine factory, No. 89 John-street, fell into a vat of boiling water, yesterday, and was terribly scalded. He was removed to the City Hospital.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday County Judge Metcalf rendered his decision in the matter of the excise law in the village of Edgewater, in favor of the village authorities, who have been strenuously opposed by the liquor-dealers in their efforts to enforce the law. Hereafter, therefore, all liquor-dealers will be obliged to pay the requisite $30 license fee.

Yesterday, in accordance with Judge Fancher's decision, Mr. Brick was paid his claim of $30,000, in bonds, and the work in the drainage district of the town of Southfield will be proceeded with immediately. The original contract with Mr. Brick was for $48,000, but the amount of his claims has already swelled to about $120,000.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the large mansion farm house at the South Beach, near Ettingville Station, owned by Mr. Frank Perkins and occupied by Mr. Gwinn and his family, who had barely time to escape with their lives. The building, with the most of its contents, was consumed. It was valued at $5,000; insured in the Hanover for $2,000. Loss on furniture, $500; no insurance.

LONG ISLAND.

Two men were arrested, yesterday, at Flushing, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Graham, the shoemaker, at Little Neck. They were locked up for examination.

On Friday, Charles Bunce and John Young, both of New-York, were brought before Justice Payne, Babylon, charged by Jeremiah P. Conklin with stealing a horse, harness, and blankets, valued at $260. They were committed in default of bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

There is trouble brewing between the New-York and Connecticut oystermen. An oyster-bed known to the trade as the Bridgeport Bed, heretofore used in common by the fishermen of New-York, Jersey and Connecticut, is now claimed by the latter as their exclusive property. A meeting of the discontents was held, on Friday, at Port Washington, and resolutions were adopted to contest the claims of Connecticut.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. G. W. Clow, of Harlem, has accepted a call from the First Baptist Church of White Plains, and will commence his new pastoral duties to-day.

The annual election for Trustees of School District No. 1, New Rochelle, will take place to-morrow, and for the town of West Farms at Fordham on Tuesday.

A public meeting will be held at the Atheneum, Morrisania, on to-morrow, to take some action in opposition to sundry bills now before the Legislature in relation to that town.

NEW-JERSEY.

A landlord's and tenant's case was tried in Newark, yesterday, before a jury entirely composed of colored men.

Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer will preach in St. John's Church, Elizabeth, this morning, and in Trinity Church in the evening.

The meeting to rejoice over the Railroad Taxation bill in Jersey City has been postponed until Wednesday night next.

The Raritan Boat Club, of New-Brunswick has elected L. D. Beck President, and John Olendorf Vice-President.

The Parent Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, will hold its annual meeting in Newark City Hall on to-morrow evening.

The house of Wilbur Wickman, on Jersey City Heights, was entered by thieves yesterday and silverware valued at $200 stolen.

A United States cadetship in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, within the gift of ex-Gov. Ward, for Essex County, is to be thrown open to competition.

The jewelry manufactory of Tingley, Sinnock & Co., Newark, was entered by burglars Friday night. They forced the safe by means of a steel jimmy, and took therefrom $3,000 worth of jewelry.

A woman named Henderson died at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, yesterday, under circumstances that lead to the supposition that she was killed by her husband. The latter was arrested for drunkenness, and the woman was found insensible.

An American lady, aged about forty, married, and the mother of three children, attempted to commit suicide by hanging, last night. When discovered she was suspended by a rope attached to a hook in the wall, and it was found that life was nearly extinct. The body was immediately cut down, and efforts to resuscitate the unfortunate party were successful. Domestic trouble is stated to have been the cause of the rash act. The name of the lady is withheld by request of the family.

Board of Fire Commissioners of Jersey City.

The Jersey City Board of Fire Commissioners met last night for the purpose of reorganizing for the ensuing year. D. S. Gregory, Jr., the president, delivered an address to the board, and Commissioner Alonzo B. Dean was appointed temporary chairman. W. Stilsing and Thomas C. Spear, the newly-elected members, appeared and took their seats. John B. Drayton and Alonzo B. Dean received the nomination for the presidency. Drayton received three votes and Dean two. Drayton was declared elected, but declined to serve. The board then adjourned to meet to-morrow night, when another attempt will be made to elect a president and reorganize.

Havana Exchange.

HAVANA, April 5.—Exchange—On United States Sixty Days' Gold, 37 3/4@38 ℔ cent. premium; do. Short Sight Gold, 40@41 ℔ cent. premium.

Departures for Europe.

Per steamer St. Laurent, for Havre.—Thos. C. Rockhill, Mme. St. Armand, E. D. Peters, S. Salomon, Morris Newmark, Mr. and Mrs. H. Barbey, Miss Mary Barbey, Miss Ellen Barbey, Master Henry Barbey, Miss Ethel Barbey, Victor Durand, Mlle. Theodore Durand, Warren E. Greenleaf, C. H. Hartung, Miss S. H. Greenleaf, Mr. Pennington, Mrs. A. M. Wood, Miss S. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cook, Dr. and Mrs. Dunn, J. Cook, Jr., Miss Nellie Cook, Mrs. H. G. Vetterlein, child, and nurse, W. Tucker, Mrs. I. Ledon, Miss E. Hartung, Miss Charlotte Patti, M. Barrili, Ferdinand Strachosh, Mme. Conlon, Mme. Levielle, Dr. and Mrs. Gilfillian, Miss Fannie Gilfillian, child, and nurse, Mr. Conlon, Mr. and Mrs. Firsing and child, Dr. J. B. S. Jackson, H. W. Williams, Mrs. Maria L. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Miss Helen Morgan and maid, F. Kohly, Wm. Farr, S. W. Harned, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Smalley, E. Dalton, L. F. Blondean, E. N. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Eli B. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Cram, nurse, and child, F. Brock, V. M. Moor, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Boardman, Miss Amy Boardman, Miss Nettie Boardman, Miss Cleminee Boardman and nurse, Pauline Bits, Miss Ida P. Rowe, E. Nigra, Mr. and Mrs. Grangeon and child, Maurice Georges and three children, Aliten Emile, H. Debonneville, Louis M. Granger, Peter Sylloy, Mme. Argentine Strackosch, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron, Master Julian Aaron, Mr. and Mrs. Corf. Jean Vidal, Mr. Natalie, Mr. Seguil, Ferreol Montenois, Turolio Remigio, Chas. Slossum, Chas. Bapp, Auguste Strakosch, Mme. Casselli, Miss Rose de Bourgogne, H. Houlette, J. S. Comber, Mme. Comber, Mons. A. Isarard, M. and Mme. Beltraine, M. Emile Decone, Mme. E. Decone and two children, M. Gaston Lamoureux, Mr. Pierre Py, Mme. Cholet, M. Pruelure, Mr. Theodore Gossart, Mme. Celine Lauer, Mme. L. M. Marquette, Mr. A. L. Loder, Mr. Felix Capitani, Mr. E. Bioquet, Mme. Louise Villain and infant, Mr. Blantchard, Mr. Jules Fleury.

Per Inman steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Goodall, H. Holderness, John Thompson, James Larkin, Robert Morrell and wife, Miss Henderson, Ira Leonard and wife, H. S. Humphrey and wife, Mrs. A. L. Lowig, Richard A. Cardan, Jr., Theodore M. Moe, William Du Bois, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Parker, R. Kennedy and wife, C. A. Anderson, wife, and child, Sir Escandon, Sir Pinto, Sir Molina, J. S. Battin and wife, Miss Celia Battin, Miss Clara Battin, S. S. Battin, Jr., Master John Battin and nurse, Boswell Riggs, J. W. Post and wife, H. Dickinson, wife and 3 children, Mrs. A. J. Perry, Miss C. A. Isham, Mrs. Lucy Bradley and daughter, H. A. Avery and wife, Mrs. J. B. Telfair, Miss E. Telfair, Mrs. Downey and infant, Mrs. Cath. Gilgore, W. A. Cotler, Wm. F. Nichols, E. C. Homans, Benj. Homans, John McKinney and wife, Jas. Taylor, H. Moorhouse, Samuel Taylor, John Millner, Mrs. Collard and R. Collard, H. Haranty, Wm. Annour, Mrs. M. A. Ingrate, H. B. Ingraham, T. Henny and wife, E. C. Manning, H. L. Hall, Mrs. Brenner, Miss M. Rossetti, Fred. Crocker, George Crocker, Mr. Crowley and wife.

Per steam-ship Anglia, for Glasgow.—Rev. George E. Hill, Arthur Wolcott, T. B. G. Schmid, Rev. Jas. Archer Fullerton, Lieut. Patrick Hasson, F. R. Batterbury and Mrs. Batterbury, Rev. E. A. Juce, Harry Burkholder, T. C. Livingston, Richard Brown, Barnard Jukes, Harold Seaton, Mrs. M. Walker, George Thomas, Mrs. E. Thomas, Miss Warrack, George Dallaway, Mrs. Henrietta Dallaway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Rising Star for San Francisco.—Miss Jane Gray, Henry A. Smith, wife and child, Rev. Geo. Edwards, H. H. Pease and wife, Miss Pease, L. O. Beauchamp, M. I. Meeker, Wm. Webb, Miss B. M. Comerford, Mrs. Margaret Bree, Miss Lizzie Bree, M. W. Smith, Wm. Bore, John Tigne, E. A. Watrous, E. J. Valentine, B. F. Cook, S. B. Caldwell, A. I. Kirley, Jas. P. Tolman, W. Thwing. Way passengers—L. Crosbey, C. P. Aleman, C. E. Edwards, Dr. E. C. Thatcher, A. Odie, E. Gorman, J. E. Hughes, G. L. Davis, A. P. Critchlow, John Kearney, J. E. Rollins, A. L. Balmer, D. Mackenzie, Mr. Miller, J. W. Kingitta, C. Brown, J. G. Weaver, R. S. Hardy, J. Carmichael, Henry Galvin, Mr. Mackenzie, Capt. T. Raygada, Capt. D. C. Osborn, Anibal Castroverde, Benjamin Castroverde, Capt. Bowditch.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—R. N. Blodgett, George Lamb, J. Walter Edmond, Jacob B. Johnson and wife, Mrs. R. D. Fuller and child, A. H. Hamilton, Mrs. E. Moore, Miss E. Gunning, E. C. Small and wife, C. M. Estes and wife, F. A. Fitzgerald, Wm. Johnson, J. Smith.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....5:36 | Sun sets.....6:30 | Moon rises..3:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:41 | Gov. Island..3:30 | Hell Gate...4:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, April 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Fred Baker; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Houston, Deering, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Rising Star, Hildreth, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; George Washington, Quick, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick & Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland; Taceny, Nichols, Philadelphia; C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia.

Ship Centurion, (Br.,) Taylor, London, Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Barks Farwell, (Ger.,) Newman, Stettin, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; J. H. Schwensen, (Norw.,) Gundersen, Stockholm, Tetens & Bockmann; Harmony, (Br.,) Yunscomb, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Ida E., (Br.,) Doane, Antwerp, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.

Brigs Tertius, (Sweden,) Wennerstrom, Gottenburg, &c., Tetens & Bockmann; Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Nelson, Port au Prince, &c., R. Murray, Jr.; Anita Owen, Pettengill, Aspinwall, M. Hunter & Co.; Alfaretta, Wallace, Nuevitas, &c., Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; A. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Lucretia, Hewitt, Key West; Freeman, McKenzie, Wilmington, N. C.; Madison Holmes, Bayles, Indianola, Evans, Ball & Co.; Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Marguerite, (Fr.,) Olivier, St. Pierre, Mart., H. A. Susan & Co.

Sloop R. M. Johnson, Gordon, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Donau, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen March 22, and Southampton 25th, with mdse. and 899 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds and high head sea throughout the passage. April 4, at 7 P. M., about 200 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a steamer of the N. G. Lloyd, a steamer of the Hamburg line, and a steamer of the Anchor line, all bound E.

Ship Game Cock, (of Boston,) Sherburne, Manila Dec. 26, with hemp, &c., to D. C. Bacon. Passed Anjier Jan. 12, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 17, and crossed the equator March 18, in lon. 35 W.

Ship City of Lahore, (of Glasgow,) Lamont, Calcutta and Sand Heads Dec. 11, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co.—vessel to Henderson Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 9, St. Helena 18th, and crossed the Equator March 2, in lon. 34 45 W.

Ship Brothers Apap, (of Malta,) Ferrugia, Leghorn 53 ds., and Gibraltar 45 ds., with mdse. to J. Fabbricotti.

Bark Hattie H., (of Windsor, N. S.,) Card, Matanzas, 10 ds., with sugar to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Josie C. Haselton, (of Belfast, Me.,) Hassell, Havana 8 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Arab, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Forest, Canso, N. S., 17 ds., with fish to Jno. Boynton's Son—vessel to master.

Bark La Cigneus, Viderlich, Messina Jan. 24, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Tres Permanas, (Span.,) Costa, Porto Cabello 13 ds., with coffee, &c., to J. Agostine.

Brig Bianca Salvatore, (Ital.,) Leboffe, London 53 ds., with mdse. to Russell, Howes & Co.

Brig Amy A. Lane, (of Searsport,) Carver, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig F. H. Odiorne, (of Pictou,) Hern, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and melado to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. C. P. Gerrish, (of Lubec,) Armstrong, Cardenas 7 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Gertrude, Plummer, (of Columbia, Me.,) Santa Martha 32 ds. and Nassau 19 ds., (via Long Island Sound,) with hides, bark, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. A. H. Lennox, (of Wiscasset,) Gray, Inagua 9 ds., with salt to R. Murray, Jr.

Schr. Anna Martha, (Br.,) Bissett, St. John, N. B., 17 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Thos. J. Frazier, Plum, Para 20 ds., with rubber and nuts to C. Ludmann & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Schr. Mollie, Atherton, Arroyo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galway & Casado—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Quoddy, (of Lubec,) Fanning, Cardenas 8 ds., with melado and honey to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Nellie M. Snow, Snow, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. Parker, Lewis, Richmond, Va., with coal to master.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. N. Gessner, Egbert, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Wm. Mason, French, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. W. D. Cargill, Rich, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah E. Jones, Handy, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James English, Barker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Mitchell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Staten Islander, Parsons, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Tribble, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Bela, Peck, Avery, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Speedwell, Baldwin, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Haselton, Rogers, Taunton, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Pickett, Fox Island, with stone to order.

Schr. Silver Spray, Chadwick, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary Standish, Rich, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mediator, Davis, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. G. Fell, Nick, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. L. Lowell, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. G. B. Washington, Holbrook, Virginia.

Schr. H. J. Raymond, Crammer, Baltimore.

Schr. Emma F. Chase, Chase, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Fitzgerald, Risley, Providence.

Schr. Ellen Duffield, Raynor, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Thompson, Virginia.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Plummer, Providence.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Bradley, New-Haven.

Schr. C. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. Maria Louise, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Henry Finch, Bunnell, Virginia.

Schr. V. W. Godfrey, Jordan, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Colyer, Crosby, Providence.

Schr. Minnesota, Phinney, Providence.

Schr. John Chaffee, Buell, Providence.

Schr. Olive Branch, Nick, Providence.

Schr. Minquas, Heaney, Providence.

Schr. Mary Parker, Potter, Virginia.

Schr. R. Mason, Gibson, Virginia.

Schr. A. Kiley, Nelson, Virginia.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Bullard, New-Haven.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven.

Schr. Dictator, Seaman, Waldoboro.

Schr. Copy, Mills, Brookhaven.

Schr. J. M. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Baldwin, Hartford.

Schr. L. T. Knight, Hawkins, Boston.

Schr. Fred Tyler, Terrill, Pawtucket.

Schr. Leona, Whelpley, Newport.

Schr. Jno. Manlove, Carr, Wickford.

WIND—Sunset, light, E.; cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; St. Laurent, for Havre; Anglia, for Glasgow; Vicksburg, for Port-au-Prince, &c.; City of Houston, for Galveston; steamships Washington and Gen. Meade, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk; barks Morse Castle, for Yokohama; Inocense, for Antwerp; Fortuno, for Stettin; Emma C. Litchfield, for Brunswick, Ga.; schr. Charles Morford, for Charleston; steam-ship Rising Star, for Aspinwall.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 5.—Arr. steamer Batavia, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, April 5.—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; brigs Nereus, from Sagua; Lucy W. Snow, from Galveston; Home, from Wilmington, N. C.; Ida L. Ray, from Hoboken.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 5.—The following vessels passed in yesterday: Brigs Alma, from Londonderry; Adele, from Ipswich; bark Corinne, from Galway; brig Eledone, from Liverpool; bark Fraternitas, from Liverpool; brig Francis Jane, from New-Orleans; bark Prudence, from Liverpool; brig Eva, from Genoa, for Baltimore.

Passed out—Bark Elverton, brig Ceres, schrs. Recruit and Laleah.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 5.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York.

Sld. schr. Clara Merrick, for a Southern port; schr. Ella L. Trefethen, for Baltimore.

LEWES, Del., April 5.—Passed in, brig Ogalo, from Palermo.

At the breakwater, brig Susan E. Strand, from Florida, for New-York; schr. E. D. Endicott, for New-York; Mariah Draper, for Bath.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 5.—Sld. schrs. Irene E. Messeroy, for Boston; Daniel Pierson, for Portsmouth, and A. G. Livingstone, for Boston; steamship San Salvador, for New-York. Arr. steam-ship Saragossa, from Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 4—10 A. M.—Arr. steamer Charles Pearson, from Boston, to assist the steamer Blackstone ashore on Gay Head, and did; also, arr. brig Clara Louise, of Addison, Mass., for Boston; schr. Jesse Wilson, Philadelphia for ——.

Sld. brig Clara Louise; schrs. Fannie, Sea Foam, A. D. Cranmer, Howard Macomber, E. H. Hall, Ocean Ranger, Philanthropist, James Bliss, Louis P. Smith, Emily A. Bartle, Caister, Mary Haley, Connecticut, J. B. Austin, Mary E. Simmons, S. C. Thomas, N. W. Magee, Starlight, George H. Squire, A. D. Scull, Addie Walton, Alma Magee, Julia E. Gamage, William Martin, Nahant, Lizzie Major, Mary Cobb, Decatur Oakes, L. A. Burlingame, E. J. Mungall, and Jessee Wilson.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 18, lat. 20 02, lon. 17 18 E., ship Wallace, from Falmouth, for Rangoon, 37 ds. out; Jan. 29, lat. 20 35 S., lon. 43 04 E., ship Cyclone, from Sourabaya, for New-York; Feb. 11, lat. 20 12 S., lon. 26 E., bark Constitution, from Falmouth, for Colombo; March 21, lat. 30 12, lon. 68 19, brig Elias Thompson, hence for Porto Rico.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—The Anchor line steam-ship Ismalia, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York March 22, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, April 5.—The Williams & Guion line steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Freeman, from New-York March 26, for Liverpool, arr. here at 5½ o'clock last night.

The Inman line steam-ship City of Antwerp, Capt. Eynon, sld. from this port for New-York yesterday.

GAS FIXTURES

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

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BOUCHE FILS & CO., No. 37 BEAVER-ST., SOLE AGENTS.

Furniture Trade Sale.

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GUST. AUTENRIETH,

WILL SELL AT

No. 109 Grand-st.,

Between Broadway and Mercer-st., New-York, at public auction, commencing on TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873, AT 10 A. M., and continue daily until completed, an immense stock of Centre and Library Tables, Hat Trees and Walnut Chamber Suites, finished and in the wood.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—From auction, the bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house, and will be sold at panic prices.

FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES,

English carpetings, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., 10,000 rolls fine gold paper, 50 cents per roll; ... cents per roll; fine good window shades, ... usually sold at $4 50; 50,000 yards ... cents per yard; also, a large lot of ... ing, &c., at low prices. J. W. COATES, No. 177 Hudson-st., opposite Dominick.